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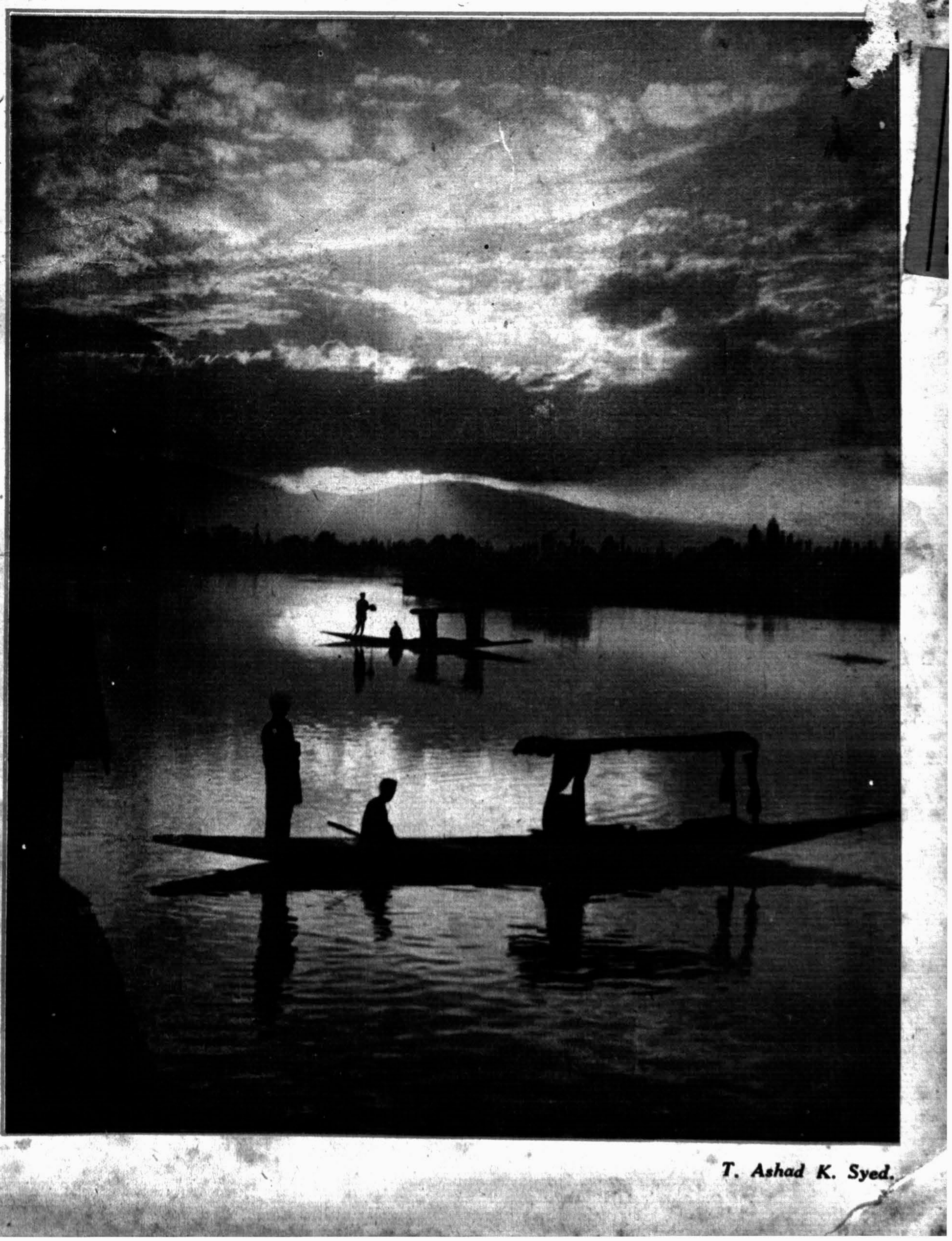
SUNSET ON DAL LAKE, KASHMIR



T. Ashad K. Syed.

Albanian Guards visiting Rome give Fascist salute to the Italian King.

Voluntary Labour Service Corps of Greece.

The Japanese set their Prisoners to work. Note the latters' distinctive white caps.

The Duce distributing prizes to the winner (Italian team) of the International Riding Tournament at Rome.

King Zog, his Queen and sisters go sight-seeing in Istambul.

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on 21 April, 2017

FORBIDDEN PLACES

Inside An Operating Theatre

By VINCENT BROME

WALKING from the sunny ward beside the patient, the nurse hummed gently to herself. humming steadied my nerves a little. Adroitly she turned the white-enamelled trolly into the anaesthetic room.

While they were administering the first slight anaesthetic to dull the patient's awareness of her surroundings, the surgeon escorted me into the operating theatre to don my sterilising gown, cap and mask.

Central Altar

It was a large, tiled room, which looked from its pin-bright cleanliness, as though no one had ever entered here before. Actually, of course, it had a long record of operations.

Like the central altar of some strange cult, the operating table stood solidly beneath an enormous arc lamp. My surgeon friend demonstrated the powers of table and lamp. The pressure of his foot upon different levers gently adjusted the table to many different angles.

Interposing the hand between the arc lamp and the table it threw hardly any shadow. By a system of mirrors this high-powered lamp is prevented from dropping dark shadows across the patient during an operation. Looking up into it again, there is no glare.

Turning to the light to examine an instrument, if the surgeon were suddenly dazzled by its brilliance he might momentarily become blinded. Instead the lamp is rendered glare-less.

At one end of the theatre large glass cupboards held an intimidating array of surgical instruments. Most of them were duplicated from scapel and retractor to needles and forceps.

Next to that was the wash-basin fitted with peculiar taps. Instead of the usual handle they had long metal arms projecting seven or eight inches from the tap itself. Once the surgeon's hands are sterilised he must not touch anything. Taps are turned off by the elbow.

Mid-way down the theatre, metal steriliser boiled and bubbled. Instruments, gowns, masks and clothes are all carefully sterilised before use.

Scrubling Up

Quietly explaining the functions of different needles the surgeon began the elaborate business known as 'scrubbing up.. We would call it washing out hands, except that they must continue washing for a minimum time. Five to seven minutes is the usual period.

While we talked I heard a murmur of voices from the anaesthetic room. Then the door opened and they wheeled in the patient. Almost immediately the quiet soundless theatre began to bustle with activity.

Gently the patient was lifted on to the operating table. Already the nurses and theatre sister were masked and gowned, and now we climbed into ours. I hadn't worn a mask before, and for the first few minutes felt somewhat uncomfortable. The sensation quickly wore off.

The elderly anaesthetist wheeled over his strange machine. There were three heavy iron cylinders with oxygen, nitrous oxide and ether. Above them glass gauges registered the pressure of each. A small rubber mask attached to thick, ribbed hose ran to a football bladder, fitted with twins mesh

Adjusting the mask over the patient's mouth the anaesthetist began to administer an admixture of ether, nitrous oxide and oxygen. The machine gave off a faint whirring sound. Little bobbins climbed steadily in the different gauges indicating the pressure.

Ready . . . .

I caught a whiff of the pungent, sickly ether and involuntarily withdrew a pace. Now a nurse advanced with a tray of sterilised instruments. She carried the tray by long handles. Even the tray itself must not be touched.

Watching the patient breathing into the mask I saw the footbal bladder of the anaesthetic machine swell and deflate Somehow it looked odd. I remembered a child blowing up a balloon, forgetting to hold the nozzle and finding it flat within seconds. This process went on for almost a minute.

Then I noticed the patient slowly relaxing. The breathing grew more steady and lengthy. The surgeon nodded to the sister. Out of the first tray came a carefully sterilised scalpel. There were several other trays nearby. Each contained its different instruments carefully ordered so that the sister could pick upon any one of them at a moment's notice.

Now the surgeon glanced at the anaesthetist. He stood at the head of the operating table his hand on the patient's temple carefully taking the pulse. There was a momentary pause.

I fidgeted a little. This small suspense was getting on my nerves. I forced my eyes to the patient's abdomen. One small fragment was exposed. Around it were clipped sterile clothes. She was breathing very evenly now.

These men and women gathered round in their masks and gowns resembled the votaries of some mysterious cult about to start their strange rites.....

Feeling Giddy

Then the anaesthetist nodded. The surgeon's hand poised itself for a moment above white flesh. The next, it had descended to trace a line of fire down the iodined patch. Deeper the scalpel penetrated, and yet deeper.

The assistant surgeon leaned forward. Sterilised retractors caught the flaps of flesh on each side and drew them gently apart. Now for the first fascia underneath.....

Suddenly I caught a strong whiff of ether and felt a sensation of nausea For a moment I thought the ether was responsible. Then I realised that it was not the ether..... For the first time it had thrust in upon me that this pach of flesh, giving to the passage of the knife belonged to a human being, with hands, face and arms. Somewhere under those clothes was a person like myself, her personality temporarily submerged.

It needed a great effort to prevent myself from walking away. The heat of the theatre, the ether, and the line of blood, threatened me with faintness. Grimly I held on. Forced myself to turn again to the actual operation.

The assistant surgeon was tying veins with thin gut. The rubber-gloved hands were surprisingly adroit in the restricted space. As the surgeon made the final incision the retractors came into play again..... Like elongated picture brackets they were, curling round the parted edge of flesh, instead of picture rail, to draw it back and reveal the pear-shaped gall-bladder, filled with stones.

A momentary pause, as a slight tremor ran through the patient. The anaesthetist gently increased the ether flow He glanced down to make sure the hypodermis was ready to hand in case of need. Filled with adrenalin it would quickly revive a flagging heart.

I looked at the surgeon. His perfectly steady eyes above the mask were staring intently at the gall-bladder. There were beads of perspiration on his forhead and just for a moment I wondered whether this man, one of the leading London surgeons, felt the tremendous strain of the moment. Then I realised that it was just the heat of the theatre. A nurse moved forward with a sterilised towel. Automatically the surgeon inclined his head towards her. The perspiration was wiped away. Those drops falling into an open wound might be very dangerous.

Suspense Over

Sudden silence. Nurses had ceased to move. The assistant surgeon was quite still. Just the faint, rather sinister chucking of the steriliser. As though from a great distance, I fixed my eyes on the gall-bladder. I felt that if I had been really close it would have been enormous. I dare not look at anything else.....

The scalpel poised again. Rock-steady above the connecting duct. Then quietly and quickly the razor edge went through. Blood spurted. I saw it spatter the surgeon's rubber gloves Then those adroit hands had tied its source with gut again.

I felt very sick. I didn't think I could stand much more. The sight of that palpitating pear-shaped thing now away from the patient in a tray finally made me turn aside.

When I managed to look again the split muscles beneath the fascia were being re-adjusted. Small scythe shaped needles threaded with special gut were handed to the surgeon. He began sewing, swiftly, easily. Each layer beneath the skin was separately sewn. Then finally, the retractors holding back the skin itself were released, a few quick stitches and the operation was over.

Peeling off his gloves the surgeon said to me, "Feel like a cigarette?" The voice which answered him surprised me. It was barely a whisper.

Some minutes later we sat talking in his own room. There was a wide window looking out towards the Kent coast-line. It seemed good to me after the theatre. This Hospital on the Medway had pleasant prospects on all sides.

Then we began examining the

(Continued On Page 47)

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The Shadow

Krishna—in black. One of the puppets presented to Nataraj Vashi by Museum Radio Poestaka—(solo), Java.

"O KING, as a wooden puppet is made to move its limbs by the wire-puller, so are all these creatures....."—The Mahabharata.

During the lonely boyhood of Sir Edmund Gosse, when the street was his theatre and the Punch and Judy show the only thing that 'purged' his soul with 'pity and terror', he must have little realised that if the account of the role played by these little figures in the international puppet show be written down, it would run into volumes.

It is not only for children and men to play with dolls or to see them play: the gods, too, revel in these silent shows. Once Parvati, the divine consort of Lord Shiva, made a doll to amuse herself. The Lord, struck with its beauty, at once put life into it. If men were endowed with this power of vivifying idols, all the feminine roles of the puppet shows would have long disappeared, and we would have seen angels treading this ignoble earth of ours!

India—The Birthplace

Experts believe India to be the home of the shadow play—the "Chhaya-Natak"—and even today we find the Ramayana shadow play existing in that long strip of ancient land called Kerala. But alas! our civilization is fast replacing these puppets by celluloid and their sounds and shadows are fading away.

But one will draw a breath of relief to see in Java and Bali, the gods and heroes of the great Hindu epics appearing as shadow figures. Though the Javanese have embraced Islam, their love for Hindu lores is undiminished, as amply testified by their puppet show.

The "Wyang Kulti"—'wyang' means shadow and 'kulit' means leather—is the motion shadow play of Java. The entertainment is so termed because the shadows of the leather puppets are projected on to a screen. The puppets, generally made from buffalo hide, are minutely carved and beautifully tinted and gilded according to the persons they represent. Black for the Javanese is the symbol of purity and divinity. So Krishna is in full black raiment and though Arjuna's whole body is painted in gold, the face is painted black. These puppets are expensive indeed, a set for a full-length story costing some hundreds of rupees.

Many Types

The Javanese have many types of Wyangs or puppet shows. The oldest is the Wyang Purwa or the Wyang Kulti, which has the stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Wyang Gedog which is the name of the other variety, deals with the romances of Raden Panji, the prince of Jenggela, considered to be the prototype of Don Juan by the Javanese. The other two types, the Wyang Klitik and the Wyang Golek form the marionnette show of Java. These, unlike the former two Wyangs, use wooden dolls which themselves are shown to the audience. An almost similar example can be found in the Rukad Natavum of Lanka.

The Wyang Klitik depicts the lives of the prince of Prajajaran and Majapahit in a mythical way. Its dolls are flat with movable leather arms made on the models of the Wyang Purwa. The Wyang Golek has charming dolls with beautiful clothes and its repertory ranges from the gods and the heroes of the Hindu epics, through the Javanese heroes, down to the modern civil service officer with gun and helmet. The colour scheme of the goleks (dolls) is so exquisite and they are so pretty that, a performance of the Wyang Golek would turn even a Walt Disney green with jealousy.

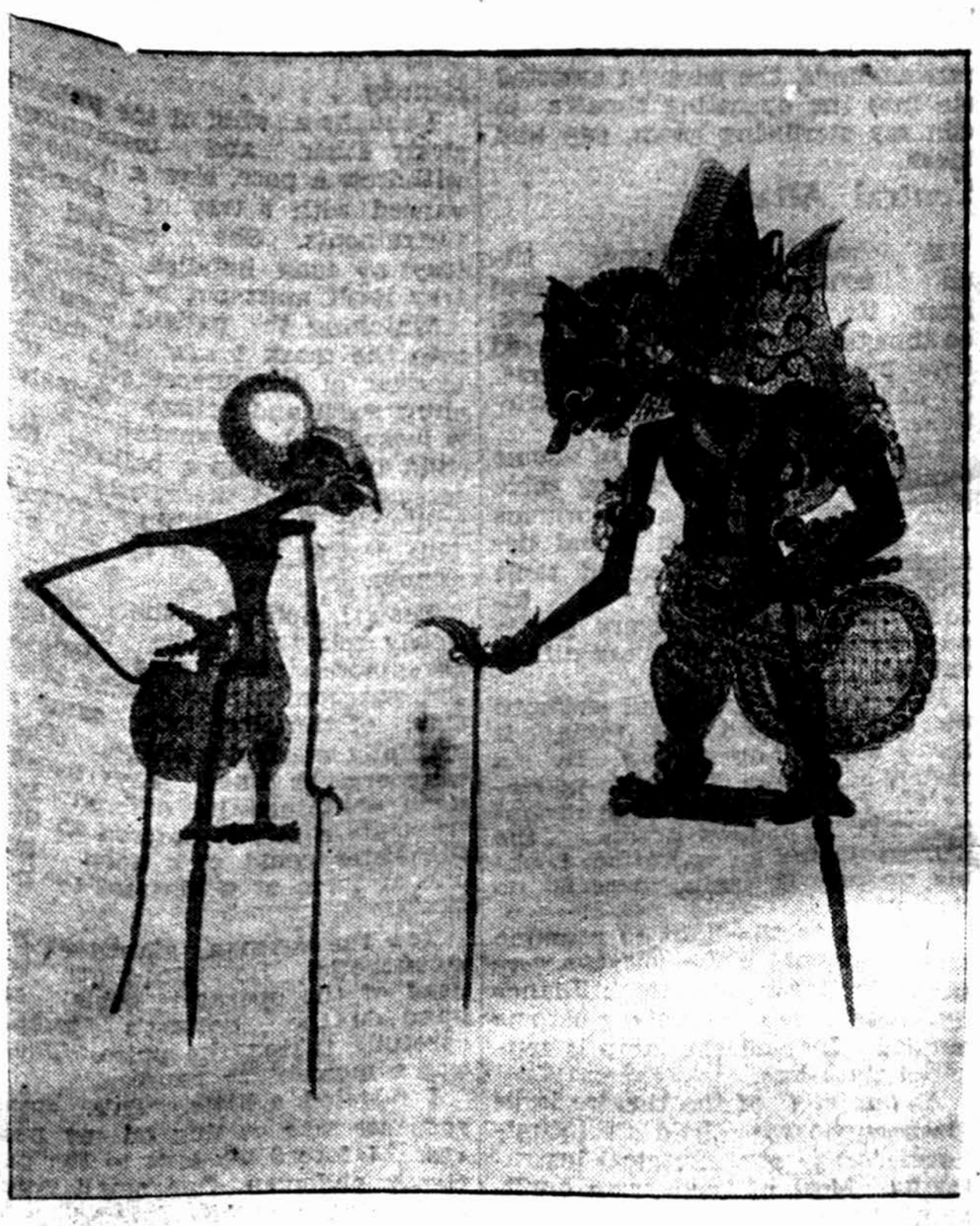
Grotesque Forms

All the puppets of the Javanese Wyangs are strangely distorted and grotesque, the hands unusually long and the nose unnaturally prominent. For the quaintness of the puppets some Javanese offer this explanation that, they are meant to represent the souls or the astral bodies of the characters and not their mere physical forms. On examining the Arjuna or the Panji puppet one no doubt feels the delicacy and refinement of his character. The demoniac characters are terrific indeed.

There is a tradition that Susunan Moria, an early Mohammedan teacher, purposely distorted the puppets in accordance with the Sunni Mohammedan precepts that forbid any exhibition or representation of the human form. Thus he was able to preserve the ancient entertainment of the people without transgressing the religious canon.

"By these means," said the Susunan, "while the world in general will not imagine the figures to be human, the Javans from recollecting their history will yet be able to comprehend the characters they are intended to represent and enjoy in secret their national amusements. Or if in time they should forget the originals and confound them with the distorted resemblance they will be impressed with the idea that it was only after con-

Wyangs, As They Are Called, Provide The Most Popular Entertainment To The Javanese



Arjuna and a demoniac character as they appear on the screen. Note the minute wings of the puppets.

The Dalang, the soul of the whole show.

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Plays Of Java

By NATARAJ VASHI

"Wyang Babir"—supposed to be the oldest form of Wyang. The story is painted on a long cloth which is rolled up. The 'dalang', as he unfolds the roll, narrates the story. Note the 'Satchen' or the offering to the 'devas' in the photo. (Photo Copyright by Natraj Vashi)

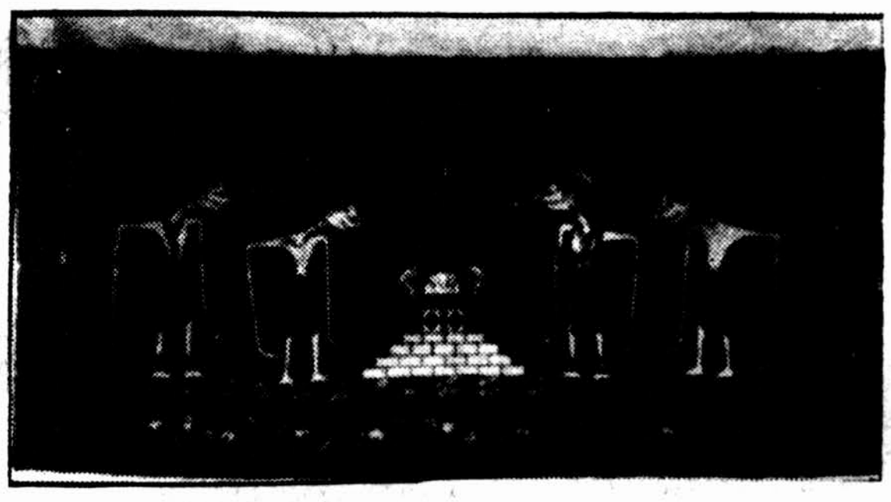
ersion to the faith of the Prophet that their ancestors assumed the present shape of the man".

Mystic Meaning

All these parchment figures are fastened upon a horn spike. From each hand hangs a piece of horn by means of which the arms that are joined at the elbow and shoulder can be moved at the discretion of the Dalang or the man who manipulates them. The figures are kept stuck in a plantain stem lying at the foot of the screen on which their shadows are thrown with the help of a powerful oil-fed lamp that hangs between the Dalang and the figures.

A lot of mysticism has been woven into these Wyang performances. The evil characters like the Kauravas are arranged on the left-hand side of the Dalang while the righteous characters like the Pandavas are kept on his right-hand side. The lamp that casts the shadows of the figures to the Javanese is the Lamp of Life. If it flickers and goes out, the life of the Dalang or the patron of the show comes into danger—"Put out the light and then put out the light."

It is believed the Wyang performance has a purifying effect, it wards off evil and therefore it is often arranged during the time of epidemics. Child birth or a birthday is generally celebrated with a Wyang performance.



A curtain painted on with Wyang figures.

Its popularity is great. One won't miss its performances even in a Chinese house. The Wyang puppet is almost omnipresent in Java. Freely used for advertisement posters and lables for the tourists' luggage, it is also painted on curtains and table cloths and other household decorations.

Soul Of The Show

Listen! The gong strikes and the play begins. Prayers are recited, incense is burnt; 'Satchen' or offering of flowers, plantains, rice and a cocoanut is made to the 'devas'. The performance is played to the accompaniment of gamelan'—the native orchestra of nearly twenty musicians, producing a music which lingers long in the ear after it is heard.

The Dalang is indeed the soul of the whole show. He does the talking on behalf of the puppets by dexterously modulating his voice to suit the different characters. The Dalang has got to be well-versed in the 'nitishastras', the literature and the history of the country. In the course of the performance he comments on the current happenings and is able to influence public opinion.

In Arjuna-Wiwaha, a Javanese book of the earlier half of the 11th century, we read: "There are some who, looking at the figures on the stage, weep, feel sad and are bewildered, though they know them to be cut leather only that pretends to speak." It is not difficult to realise this, for, one who has seen the performance knows well how the Dalang keeps his audience that is squatting on the ground spell-bound right through the whole night.

S... ...ashi (left) with Prince Praboe Winat, the leader of the Gamelan Mardi Lagoe, solo, Java.

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Are The Continents Moving?

Supposing The Zebra And The Kangaroo Meet Some Day

By Prof. J. B. S. HALDANE
(The World-Famous Scientist)

To-day I described a theory which is held by a minority of geologists, and on which I am not myself qualified to judge. Many of the scientific controversies of to-day are hard to explain in a short article. This one is easy, though, of course. the evidence on each side cannot be given.

Twenty years ago almost all geologists thought that although the continents had moved up and down, and some mountains had been formed by folding, they had stayed in the same place, or nearly so, relative to one another. If London is 3,200 miles from New York to-day,this was assumed to have been so when the rocks beneath the city were formed.

First Doubters

The first man to doubt this in a systematic way were American geologists, F. B. Taylor and H. B. Baker, in 1910 and 1911, but Wegner, of Graz, who was killed while exploring Greenland in 1930 carried these ideas a good deal further, and how many geologists think that the continents have moved relative to one another and are still moving

A glance at a map of the world shows that if America were moved eastward in a block the Atlantic Ocean would be filled up, and the British Isles would be brought close to Newfoundland and New England, while West Africa fitted against the West Indies, Brazil into the Gulf of Guinea, and so on. Baker believes that they fitted together in this way in the past.

The rocks, especially the older rocks, at corresponding points on opposite sides of the Atlantic correspond very well, or so it is claimed. Thus the coal-fields of South Wales appear again in Pennsylvania, the diamond bearing beds on the coast of Brazil correspond to those of South-West Africa.

If the same jigsaw theory is applied in the southern hemisphere, Australia,, Antarctic and India can all be fitted on to Africa. If so, some very strange facts are explained. At the time when the coal was being formed in England, tillite, that is to say boulder clay now converted into soft rock, was being laid down in South America South Africa, India and Australia.

Clay containing boulders is only produced by ice, and the theory holds that all these Continents were then grouped round the South Pole, while coal measures were being formed in the tropics.

Queer Facts Explained

If these Continents were once united, a number of very queer facts about the geographical distribution of animals are explained. For example, marsupials, like the kangaroo and opossum, are mainly found in Australia and New Guinea, but also in South America: Peripatus, a strange animal like a caterpillar, which never becomes an insect, is found in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and South America.

In their drift apart, these southern continents have made the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans, while the Pacific Ocean represents the remains of a much larger original ocean, against which the Americans are pressing, piling up mountain ranges as they move westwards.

Wegener thought that all the continents once formed a single mass. Du Toit and others think that the southern continents have approached Europe and Asia. The pressure of Africa against Europe made the Alps, Balkan and Atlas mountains, while the northern part of India actually penetrated under what is now Central Asia, and lifted up the huge plateau of Tibet.

Africa is still splitting to-day, along the rift valley in Kenya, and in other places, and it can be predicted that in the course of millions of years much of East Africa will split off from the main continent, as Arabia and Madagascar have already done. Determinations of the longitude of places in Greenland seem to show that it is moving away from Europe at 20 or 30 yards per year. If this is finally proved to be so, there is no doubt that the theory of drifting continents will have to be accepted.

Holmes' Theory

But how can Continents move like this? We now know that they are made of rocks which are a good deal lighter than those composing the ocean floor, and can be regarded as floating on them. The heavy rocks are thought to be softer, and to crumple or stretch as the Continents move.

Perhaps the most hopeful theory is that of Holmes, which attributes the movements to currents of molten rock under the continents, rising in the hot centre of the continents, moving outwards, and sinking where the rocks have been cooled down by the ocean. Many geologists dismiss these ideas as absurd, but at present a number are supporting the new theories, and what is to-day a heresy may be orthodox to-morrow.

Among the strongest adherents are some economic geologists, such as the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. When we remember that geology owes so much to Smith, an engineer who classified the English strata when supervising the excavation of canals over a century ago, and to those who carried out geological surveys for primarily economic purposes, we may be inclined to back the practical men against the theorists who say that their views are impossible.

A lecturer was addressing a meeting of women on the duties of the housewife, and remarked that it was the duty of every woman to mother her husband.

Wishing to see what impression this had made, he asked all those to stand who were willing to mother their better halves. Only one stood up.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "I am pleased to see there is at least one who is willing to mother her husband."

"Mother my husband!" cried the woman. "I thought you said smother!"

Some Indian Tennis Characters

Jimmy Mehta

By J. M. GANGULI

(Previous articles of thehe series appeared in the issues dated the 5th February, 16th April, 23rd April and 30th April 1939.)

A moving mass of agility, an embodiment of dead earnestness, a picture of concentrated keenness, —that is Jimmy Mehta. The game is all the world that matters to him when he is on the court.

No easing, no slacking, no temporising with the boy, who, whether he is losing or winning, will keep your attention pinned to the flight of the ball across the net. You may be a superior and more experienced player, but that does not mean that you can take things as you like against him. The moment you try to do so he is on you, giving you a rude shock, and you look remorsefully at a ball placed well away from you.

Champion In Making

One who for the first time witnesses Mehta playing carries away with him impressions of a champion in the making. But Jimmy needs more watching to know why his promised career has been blocked. Mehta indeed was destined for a quicker and higher rise in Indian tennis than has been the case. A stout physical build, sharp eyes, easy movements, free stroking,—he had in fact the parts of a budding champion. His abundance of enthusiasm all the more justified such hopes.

But Jimmy developed one way neglecting the cultivation of varied skill. A plane, straight game, straight forceful drives a crisp but colourless service, an accurate punishing overhead—these were all he learnt and practised. But they are not all the requisites for championship, for which one should have as much variety as possible,—chop, slice, spin, dropshots, obtuse angled back-hand, spin and high-kicking service, etc.

It was Tilden who once said that the world champion of the future should have the first service of Doeg (a former American champion having terrific service), the back-hand of Lacoste, the forehand of Johnstone, the volleying of Borotra,—and in fact the good things of all great players.

While a perfect combination of all such qualities is no doubt difficult to have, if it be not impossible, it 's nevertheless necessary to acquire skill in variety play in order to keep the opponent always guessing and in order to take advantage not only in one particular way that gets known to the opponent but in various manners. It is such skill which upsets even an otherwise superior enemy.

Too Stereotyped

But play against Jimmy and after a few games you know what is in his mind, how most of his returns will come and with what pace even. He gives a fright to a clever player like Madan Mohan in the opening set, but during it the latter, having studied him, knows how to foil Jimmy's enthusiasm. Jimmy beats E. V. Bobb and even pushes him off his feet, but soon after Bobb, knowing what to do, makes him succumb.

Young and very keen as he is

Azim and Jimmy Mehta.

I do not know however why he should not learn and practise more strokes of attack and defence. To fulfill the promise he gave in his earlier days he has to master them; he has to learn the advantage that is obtainable from skill in varying the pace and flight of drives; he has to bring under control .is present dash and impetuosity which, good though they are, at times lead him astray; he has to realise the necessity of not always playing one's usual game but of adjusting it to the style and psychology of his opponent. and to varying circumstances.

Future Davis Cup Player

Good though he is in singles also, Mehta is, however, better in doubles, in which his accuracy in overhead work plays an important part. He takes his position well, covering his partner when necessary, and with his sharp eyes he uses quickness and judgment in effectively intercepting at the net. Usually these interceptions are very timely and are well directed. He has therefore already won many honours in doubles, and will win many more.

It was a mistake not to replace Ghaus Mohamad by Jimmy in the doubles matches in the Davis Cup last year. But the call to represent India in doubles in the Davis Cup will come to him in future, for to-day he is one of the best, if not the best, doubles player in the country. But let him guard against one thing. Players in this country are often found on coming into prominence to slack in further efforts and to pose and presume and to put on airs and to go about wasting time and energies just for receiving meaningless hero-worship. Let Mehta concentrate, instead, on betterin" himself with higher ambition view.

Tell-Tale Lines On Your Palm

Fig. 9

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

Fig. 13

Fig. 14

By AHMED BASHIR, B.A.

The Line Of Fate

The Fate Line can be considered next. This line treats of the financial fortunes of a person and can guide us about the important changes in the pathway of career.

It generally starts from the wrist and piercing through the entire palmer surface goes to terminate at the base of the middle finger (a a' fig 9). When well marked and deep, it denotes a strong personality and possibilities of a great career.

When the Fate Line otherwise known as the Line of Destiny starts from inside the Life Line (as shown at b, fig 9), the career owes its beginning to parental assistance. But, if the Fate Line starts independently near the first bracelette and proceeding upwards gets tied to the Life Line soon after (as at 0 fig. 10), the subject in such a case had to sacrifice a good deal in early life to help his or her family or people.

An independent career is indicated where the Line of Fate starts away from the Life Line (as at aa' fig. 9), But when it seems to take its source from the Mount of Moon (as shown by c, fig 9) success in such a career depends mostly on the caprice of the public. Such a marking is generally found in the hands of public favourites, such as cinema stars and the like.

A break in the Fate Line is not a good mark to possess. This is said to denote a period of uncertainty and financial difficulty (b, fig 10). But in case the broken ends of the Fate Line overlap each other (as at c, fig 10), it conveys a different significance altogether. Such a formation denotes a change in vocation. The change is ever premeditated and is neither abrupt nor a sign of financial uncertainty.

An islanded formation in the Fate Line (as at e, Fig 9) is said to denote a period of financial insecurity. This is when it is found in one hand alone. But, if the island is found to be repeated in the other hand at the same portion of the Fate Line, it is said to point to a danger of scandal or harmful publicity.

The termination of the Fate Line like its beginning too gives a wealth of information about the career side of life. The Mount of Saturn at the base of the middle finger is a normal ending of the line. When it ends there as a well marked straight line (as at a' fig 9), financial security in advanced years and a peaceful ending to life is indicated.

A career of responsibility and position is indicated when the Fate Line turns towards the Mount of Jupiter at the base of the fore-finger and ends there. (d, fig 10). People with such a marking always rise to power. In fact throughout their life career they are greatly tempted by power and they endlessly endevour to attain it.

A forked ending to the Fate Line is regarded a happy sign but a trident at the termination (as at d, fig 9) is considered to be significant of great wealth and position in life.

When the Fate Line is found wanting in any pair of hands, life hardly carries any importance. It shows just a vegetative existence.

The Line Of Sun

Parallel to the Fate Line is found another line. This too normally starts from about the first bracelette and crossing the palmer surface goes to end on the Mount of Sun at the base of the ring finger (as shown by ee' fig 10). This is known as the Line of Sun and stands for success, name and Art.

In the absence of Fate Line this line can well substitute it. When well marked from the wrist to the base of ring finger, there is a definite distinctive mark about the person. Such a line is found in the hands of those who are born with a silver spoon in their mouth and end in splendour.

An island formation in this line (as at f, fig 10) is said to denote a fear of damning publicity during the period the island lasts. If a line from inside the Life Line proceeds to cross or cut it (as at a a' fig 11), some one levels an attack at the position of the subject and reputation is at stake.

When the Sun Line starts from the Head Line, the person achieves success and name by directing his or her efforts in mental or artistic pursuits. These people rise in life because of their capabilities (b b' fig 11).

Success through affections is marked when a Sun Line starts from the Heart Line (as at c, fig 11).

When the Sun Line starts from a line coming from the Mount of Moon (as shown by d d' fig 11), success in life is the outcome of external assistance or favour. Such a formation is some times considered as a sign of rise in life due to some romantic influence of a member of the opposite sex.

It is said that no real success in any walk of life is achieved in the absence of the Line of Sun.

Health Line

Running in between the Mount of Mercury at the base of the little finger and the wrist is to be found another major line (as indicated by a a' fig 12). This is known as the Line of Health or Hepatica.

II–The Lines Of Fate And Health

(Continued from our issue of Sunday last).

As its very name implies, the Line of Health informs us about the health aspect of the subject. When clear and well-marked it is said to denote a state of good health. Islanded, broken or crossed by other lines, bad health will persistently worry the subject.

When the Health Line proceeds to meet or cut the Life Line (as at b b' fig 12) it is considered to be an unfortunate indication. Such a sign is said to point to a tendency towards the delicacy of chest and lungs as also a defective working of the heart.

But if the Hepatica is found to lie away from the Life Line towards the Mount of Moon (as shown by c c' fig 12), it is said to indicate a perfectly healthy state of body. In the presence of such a marking the subject is singularly lucky in respect of health.

The Line Of Marriage

Passing from the Health Line we proceed to discuss the Line of Union, commonly known as Marriage Lines. These are found horizontally marked at the base of the little finger just above the Heart Line (as indicated by a a' fig 13).

These lines as a matter of course do not denote marriage. It is a misnomer to call them as such. They can only tell of attachments and every line speaks of an affair of heart.

When the so-called Line of Marriage is seen curving upwards towards the base of the little finger (as at b, fig 14), it is said to be the mark of spinster or the bachelor. These people never marry and 'singly' end their days.

When the Marriage Line droops down towards the Heart Line (as at b, fig 14), the spouse of such a person dies in his or her lifetime

A break in the Line of Marriage (as at c fig 14) is said to indicate some shock or violation to the health of the marriage partner of the person in whose hands such a mark is observed.

Unhappiness due to difference of opinion is shown when the Line of Marriage bends so much as to cut the Line of Head. This mostly happens where parties belong to different religions. (bd' fig 13).

Great rise in position and finance is indicated when the Marriage Line merges into the uprising Line of Sun (as shown at c c' Fig. 13).

Fall in position and pecuniary loss through matrimony is indicated where the Marriage Line droops down to cut the Line of Sun. (d d' fig 14).

A deep and well marked Line of Marriage shows a deep and lasting attachment but if the line forks at the termination (as at e fig 14) separation is the result of such a matrimony.

Great happiness in love is said to be indicated when an isolated cross is found on the Mount of Jupiter at the base of the forefinger. (f fig 14).

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STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

LAUGHS FROM THE PREVIEWS
WHEN A WIFE WANTS TO QUARREL, A MAN GOES TO HIS CLUB ....5000 YEARS AGO HE JUST REACHED FOR IT!
WATER FRONT
CHANGE OF VOICE... ONE OF THE CHIEF WORRIES OF ADOLESCENT STARS... HAS NEVER BOTHERED MICKEY ROONEY ..... HIS VOICE HAS REMAINED THE SAME.
OH, JUDGE! WILL YOU FIX THIS SPEEDING TICKET FOR ME?
LEWIS STONE'S FAN MAIL CONTAINS HUNDREDS OF REQUESTS FOR LEGAL ADVICE FROM FANS WHO TAKE HIS JUDGE HARDY ROLE LITERALLY!

Upton Sinclair Scores off G.B.S.

The following is the text of the cable addressed by Mr. Bernard Shaw to Mr. Upton Sinclair:—

"Dear Upton, the Cliveden Legend is silly gossip. Your letter is world politics. Naturally the two do not mix. You may take my word and Nancy's on the Cliveden stuff. On the other, you and I are ever the best of friends."

It is to this letter that Mr. Sinclair has replied as under:—

"Cliveden Set" Is Not A Mythical Body

A TELLING EXPOSURE OF THE SPRINGS OF CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY OF APPEASEMENT

MY DEAR SHAW:

You have written a letter to Liberty about your friend Nancy Astor. You have asked the editor of Liberty to forgive your "uninvited intrusion," and now I am writing a letter to you and making the same request. I would much rather engage in a controversy with somebody else because I have learned not merely to admire you but also to love you.

The last time we met—which was at Los Angeles harbour, several years ago—we didn't have anything to argue about; but the world has changed a lot since then, and people fly off at strange tangents like sparks from a pin wheel, and one does not know where one will find any old friend.

Here you are, telling the readers of Liberty that you are "an implicable and vociferous Marxist Communist of nearly sixty years' standing." This is indeed a bewildering display of fireworks. When I first met you, more than twenty-five years ago, you were and had been for a couple of decades an active leader of the Fabian Socialist movement and a vehement anti-Marxist. If anywhere in your writings hitherto you have called yourself a Marxist—to say nothing of a Marxist Communist—the passage has escaped my attention. The flags ought to be out in Moscow today!

Or were you just spoofing us again? You are telling the American people what catholic-minded persons your friends Nancy and Waldorf are and you put a big red splash on the picture to jazz it up. "ME" is invited to Clivedon, and this is on the way to proving that "Clivedon is a nest of Bolshevism."

Yes, it is one of those well-known "Shavianisms"; for the rest of your letter contains statements which would be made by no other "Marxist Communist" in the entire world. You refer to "the silly notion that big historic changes can be affected by the country house cliques of a wicked British aristocracy." Maybe it is futile to take a humorist literally and pin him down to a certain statement, but the readers of Liberty won't know that you are spoofing and they won't know enough British history to know that you, or anybody else, could go through the history books and the memoirs and cite a hundred cases in which "big historic changes" were effected by the country-house cliques of a wicked British Aristocracy." And I would not have to take the evidence from any example of what your friend Nancy calls "a Communist rag." I would take it from the memoirs and letters of the very statesmen who did the work.

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Address: HOWRAH KUSHTA KUTIR, Post Box No. 7, Howrah.

And again you remark that "there is nothing unusual, suspicious,or improper in rich and influential families entertaining and organising friends of their own political complexion and party, or in owning a daily newspaper and a weekly one." Certainly there is nothing "unusual" about it, and there is nothing "suspicious" about it to any one who understands British politics and knows what the Tory politicians are in business for.

Whether it is "improper" or not depends upon whether one believes that it is proper for the peoples of the British Empire to be governed by a small group of wealthy and privileged persons, fighting with every weapon known to mankind to retain themselves in power and exploit the labour of the rest of human race. One thing I think is beyond dispute, and that is that the person who believes that this is not "improper" must be in a very humorous mood when he describes himself as "an implicable and vociferous Marxist Communist."

The Virginia Woman

You have come to the defense of your friend Lady Astor; and she also has thrown her hat into the arena by writing an "interview" with herself and having it published in America. She says: "Cliveden set? There is no such thing! It is a fantastic invention. It has no existence. It never did exist." She goes on to denounce "a false and stupid story published in a Communist rag." She lists several untrue statements about meetings supposed to have taken place at her home in Cliveden. She tells about her life at Cliveden and elsewhere, about her friends and associates, and she leaves us with the clear conviction that the Cliveden story as repeated over the world is false in some details but, by her own confession, is true in all essentials.

She has a palatial country home, supported by her husband's enormous fortune. To this home she invites public men and women of many different parties and points of view. Presumably she expresses her opinions there.. Those of us who have watched her in action in the House of Commons do not have to be told that she is eager and determined in expressing her opinions and in trying to have her own way. She says, "I am too impulsive to plot or even to plan long ahead."

"Well, maybe so, but there must be somebody in her Tory party who plots and plans long ahead, for the British Tories have followed a definite and consistent policy since long before you and I were in public life. That policy has been to uphold the power and privileges of the British landed and moneyed aristocracy. Her party and her class have fought for this with every known weapon since the days of William the Conqueror. And she, a Virginia woman, has made herself the first two woman member of the British Parliament, and the most active and vociferous spokesman of that party known in our country. She has made it her business to jeer at and heckle representatives of labour. she has been bitter, vindictive, and personal, and she cannot object now if they make her white plume the target for their arrows.

I remember how she came to this country some two and a half years ago, a Virginia woman, and told us about a Baltimore woman, Wallie Simpson. She made a cruel personal attack. It was not because Wallis was an American, she declared, but because of her private life. It was so terrible that Nancy lowered her voice and whispered over the radio—surely the strangest method of keeping a secret ever devised! Wallis was a divorced woman, and therefore could not be England's queen. But Nancy herself is a divorced woman, and it seems to me that the rule requiring you to be without sin before you cast the first stone ought to apply to modern Virginia ladies as well as to ancient Hebrew officials.

You know, my dear Shaw, it happens I was born in Baltimore and raised part of the time in Virginia and the rest in New York City, so I know at first hand the environments of both your friend Nancy and her husband Waldorf. The Astor estate owns vast chunks of real estate in that crowded city. In my boyhood it included some of the vilest slums, one of the sources from which the fortune is derived which enables Nancy to exhibit that hospitality which you praise so highly. It is that which enabled her to become the first woman member of the British House of Commons, and to denounce Wallis Simpson over the radio, and to denounce the "Communist rag" to the entire United States.

Both you and she make much of the fact that Waldorf wanted to renounce his title and become a member of the Commons. When I hear that either Waldorf or his wife have come out for the taxation of the rental value of land, then I will really believe that they are believers in social reform, as you proclaim them to be.

All For Appeasement

Mr. Collins' story concerning the "Cliveden set" was, in its essentials, that the Tory statesmen and leaders used Cliveden as a meeting place in which to plot the Munich settlement; and Lady Nancy now says explicitly: "I backed up Chamberlain in trying to get appeasement in Europe." She adds: "Munich was neither a deliberate betrayal of democracy nor a pusillanimous sellout to a bluffer." She goes on to explain the familiar Tory contention that Britain and France were in real military danger from Germany and Italy.

It happens that a month or so ago I had the pleasure of a two-hour talk with Lord Lothian, who was named by Mr. Collins as one of the Cliveden set. I did not have to learn from him how charming and persuasive the members of your aristoracy can be; but I did get from him a detailed statement of the military situation, and I was no more persuaded by his arguments than I am by those of Lady Nancy.

"Make no mistake," says she. "If we don't get appeasement, we shall get war." One can write a lot of words making predictions and get nowhere. I will stick to Munich, and say that if France, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union had taken a firm stand for the treaties they had made with one another, and if Britain had backed them up with an equally firm stand, there would have been no war last September; and if the firm stand had been continued there would be no danger of war to-day.

Why was it not done? The answer is well known to all ladies and gentlemen who have been called, for convenience, the "Cliveden set," and who, I believe, will be known as the "Cliveden set" throughout history. They could tell us now, if they chose, and doubtless will tell us in their memoirs to be published a hundred years from now. In these memoirs our great-grandchildren will read that such an alliance and such a firm stand would have aided the Soviet Union to demonstrate that the first workers' government in history can survive; and this is the one thing to the preventing of which the Cliveden set has been devoting all its powers for many years.

Cliveden Plan

The Cliveden set not merely refuses to become an ally of the Soviet Union in a war; it refuses even to threaten to take such a position. It will not permit the Soviet Union to win a victory, whether military or diplomatic. It is unwilling to weaken Mussolini, Hitler, and the Mikado too greatly, because it hopes to persuade them to fight the Soviet Union. It contemplates with horror the possibility of overthrowing or helping to overthrow any one of these three, because of the almost certainty that they would be followed by Communist revolutions in those countries and others near by.

Rather than face the possibility of any of these developments, the Cliveden set is willing to "appease" the dictators, using the method followed by travellers in Russia who threw out food to the wolves to delay them for a while. We have a joke about Munich in this country (which may have started in England) to the effect that Chamberlain was asked how he could afford so many airplain trips, and he answered, "Oh, I pay with Tchecks". That illustrates how Cliveden set is now engaged in solving the problems of the world. They began by giving Manchuria to Japan—and never forget that it was our American Secretary of State who proposed to stop Japan and hold her to the Nine-Power Treaty and the programme of the "open door" in China. and it was the British of the Cliveden sort, if not the Cliveden set, who turned our proposal down. And all because they considered occupation of Manchuria as a step to the coming attack of Japan upon the Soviet Union.

Since that ill-fated day the Cliveden set (or sort) has fed to the wolves the people of north China, then of central China, and then of southern China; the people of Abyssinia, the people of Spain, the people of Austria, and the people of Czechoslovakia. They are apparently now planning to feed them some of the colonies of France, and we all watch with fascinated horror, wondering whether the next to go will be the people of Lithuania, Hungary, and the Ukraine, or the peole of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland. And are we going to see a repetition of the Franco stunt in France? All these are on the cards, and the Cliveden set has got to make up its mind what it will do in the face of each one.

In short, my dear Shaw, we have reached that point long predicted by every "Marxist Communist", when class is more than country, when the British Tories would rather sacrifice all their allies than diminish their ability to exploit the people of England and the slum dmwellers of New York City. They are terrified, of course and are fighting with tooth and toenail to hold on to everything they can. But, frankly, I do not think you ought to be helping them. Some of your old friends would be happier if you do not visit them too often.—Liberty.

A Marriage Is Arranged

A Lady Pokes Fun At Wedding Bells.....Of Course She Is Married!

By HAIDEE COLLINS

MARRIAGE—the pseudonym for a partial bargain, and a confusion of what was intended to mean a mutual giving and taking. The Englishman gives, and the woman takes. The Frenchwoman gives and the man takes. In India, the man takes, and the woman gives.

A certain writer describes it further: "An Englishman settles money on his wife, eats whatever she puts before him, and expects her, in return, to be faithful. A Frenchwoman, on the other hand, makes a good wife. She hands over her "Dot", superintends the cuisine, and takes unto herself a lover." And in India, likewise, a woman hands over her dowry, and in face of this fact, her husband expects her to walk behind him everafter.

The Dowry System

The dowry evil in India is at last acquiring some kudos. Women throughout the ages, have borne quite enough of the one-sidedness of giving, and receiving little in return. Nothing is clearer than truth, and the truth is that the dowry system is primitive and out-dated, and should have been wiped out with child marriages and 'Suttee' long ago.

The young men of India preach drastic changes. They visualise a new India, moving with the times, with all the old shackles broken. Do these very men who crave advancement, readily crave it as much for their women? Do they whole-heartedly deplore the obsolete dowry system, which is the despair and scourge of so many unfortunate parents and daughters? Do they still persist on being "bribed" by parents to take their daughters away as brides?

Surely the abolishment of this link with the past is included in their programme of a new India. By clinging to these customs, they voluntarily chain themselves to the remote ages of the past. Where is India's progress when her own sons look backwards and are responsible for the chains that bind her back?

Because a man marries a woman to serve and obey him, and bear his children, he actually demands payment in advance! Such arrogance is contemptible! Is a wife then, meaner than a servant? A servant, at least, has no demands made on her in the shape of a dowry. A servant can give notice.

In India, the man takes, and the woman gives. As brides, they bring the dowry. As wives they are expected to work and bear children. As daughters, they are deprived of any inheritance. What incongruous philosophy is this that so bemeans the Mother of all men!

Here Comes The Bridegroom

There is a fundamental similarity between Eastern and Western conceptions of marriage. It is not altogether stark cynicism in asserting that marriage is, first and foremost, a business deal. In India, the man considers the dowry. The English 'memsahib', on the other hand, marries first for a home and security. It is more useful to make a good marriage than to concern oneself too much whether it will be a mutually happy one. Marriage is no less than an investment, and therefore one must contemplate the prospective dividends. Agates must give way to diamonds.

The would-be bridegroom, like a squirming specimen on a pin, becomes an interesting object for dissection and consideration. The man, as a personality, recedes into the background, while the pros and cons of his bank balance are duly weighed up. It is not sheer fallacy that seldom does a bridegroom evade the inevitable recapitulations; (1) What is his job, (2) What is the dimension of his salary, (3) What are his prospects, (4) Has he private means, (5) Has he put away anything, (6) Is he able to afford his wife a good home, with a personal and dress allowance, servants, a car, amusements and general comfort, (7) Has he insured his life, and (8) Who and what are his people.

Having summed up the fors and againsts, the specimen under observation is either 'o-kayed' or rejected. If the decision is in his favour, the postscript is added, (9) Are they in love? But nobody pays much attention to the answer.

'The engagement has been announced'. 'A marriage has been arranged'. It could not be put more truthfully. Arranged. Stripped of the glow and glamour of the wedding has it been a fair exchange or a partial bargain? After the thrill of the diamond ring, followed by a white wedding, with reception and honeymoon complete, is it still a marriage, or is it a mirage?

Madam The Memsahib

A 'pucca memsahib' is a lady of leisure. She neither spins nor sews for necessity yet her days are filled busily, so that afternoon siestas are essential for her tired mind and body. No wonder those trips Home are taken for granted. She plays tennis and attends drink parties. Her legs are useful for dancing, otherwise, she motors everywhere. She plays bridge. She hunts. She keeps dogs. Her objective is to dress well, and she makes dates with the hairdresser. She keeps a thing called an "engagement book", crammed full with small writing.

Of course, there are those irksome intervals that call for sighs and induce jagged nerves. There are the servants to "blow up," thus relieving a guilty conscience when things are a bit slip-shod.

With a cook in the kitchen, a matey to wash up, a boy to serve and dust and make beds, and a sweeper to 'char', Madam the Memsahib yet sighs with such feeling for Home and that other life, so attractive at a distance and while the Indian sun shines.

And the bridegroom? He would be no husband at all if he did not arrange all this. The Englishman gives, and the woman takes.

Hitler's War On Drink

LADY SNOWDEN FEARS FOR HER COUNTRY

Lady Snowden explained why "her heart sank" at the news that Herr Hitler was trying to rid German youth of the drink habit.

Speaking at the annual meeting in London of the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union, she said Hitler had seen the light on this question of temperance. He had expressed a desire—which was equivalent to a command—that the youth of Germany should stop drinking and smoking, and the leaders of his Youth movement had agreed to try it for a year.

"When I read that Germany was to be cleared of liquor my heart sank, for I realised that if at any time we had to face the trained hosts of Germany after they had rid themselves of this stultifying habit we should have a task the like of which we had never faced before.

"Here," added Lady Snowden, "you have something in Germany you can copy in this country, for a physical fitness movement which does not take this into account does not deserve to be taken seriously at all."

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution expressing profound dissatisfaction with the inaction of the Government in face of the growing menace of the drinking clubs. It noted the intention of the Government to introduce a bill dealing with clubs as soon as possible, and urged that it should be brought forward during the present session.—"Manchester Guardian."

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

12 PLAYERS IN "CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY" ARE ACTING UNDER ASSUMED NAMES TO AVOID REPRISALS AGAINST RELATIVES LIVING IN EUROPE.
ANNA MAY WONG. CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, IS A NATIVE-BORN AMERICAN CITIZEN — SHE VISITED CHINA FOR THE FIRST TIME TWO YEARS AGO.
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BRUNO
4-12

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A Page For Women

Should One Be Frank With Children?

By K. H.

COMPLETE frankness in dealing with children is to my mind the only obvious and natural course for modern parents to take. There are a great many who will not agree with me. They want to know why it is necessary to burden our children's minds with information which can be naturally acquired by them from life itself or from contemporaries.

To start with what is more natural? To learn from one's parents or to get second-hand knowledge or may be third-hand, from other children who themselves have come to know about things by chance, and many a time get a wrong conception of problems that ought to be dealt with tactfully and in a rational manner.

Natural Frankness

It is said, that by telling children all there is to know about sex and other things, and by putting no restraint on them or their language we are doing them harm. One is often apt to feel shocked at the expressions and language used by modern people, which sometimes verge on vulgarity. But we must not blame them. Instead we must try and make them see for themselves that the impression one makes by being crude and vulgar is not a desirable one. When we ourselves give them perfect liberty, it is up to us to see that they do not abuse it.

"Children", some critics say, "ought to be taught reticence and a respect for privacy, both sadly lacking in our generation". It is true that young people of to-day do sometimes say rather shocking things and if reprimanded they feel bewildered, because they have been taught to be utterly frank, and so they just say whatever is uppermost in their minds. They do not say things for the sake of being offensive or in order to be vulgar, but merely because it is natural for them to be frank.

Varying Capacities

How then should we deal with our children? It is very wrong not to teach them to be open and frank. At the same time frankness may lead to vulgarity. It is, of course, up to the parents to know how and what to tell their children. More often than not, it is the parents' fault if a child is precocious, or if a child is vulgar. It is for us to judge how much a child can grasp before telling him certain things.

Some children are more alert than others—some at three years of age are quicker to grasp things than another children of five. They observe actions closely as well as listen to grown-ups talking with great interest. If they ask questions relating to sex or other problems we must not ignore them or allow them to find out for themselves. If we do not enlighten them in the proper way they will seek knowledge from quarters not so desirable.

There are children who are constantly on the alert as to what is going around them, who want to know the why and wherefore of everything. They have an inexhaustible thirst for knowledge which it is the duty of every parent to satisfy. And yet there are children so completely absorbed in themselves, their own little world of toys, etc., that they neither notice things nor are they of a keen enquiring mind which is ever in search of more and more knowledge. To force any such knowledge on these children would be doing them infinite harm. They must be left alone, and it is up to the parents to differentiate between them and those who are more aware of what is going on around them, and to teach them the fundamentals of life accordingly.

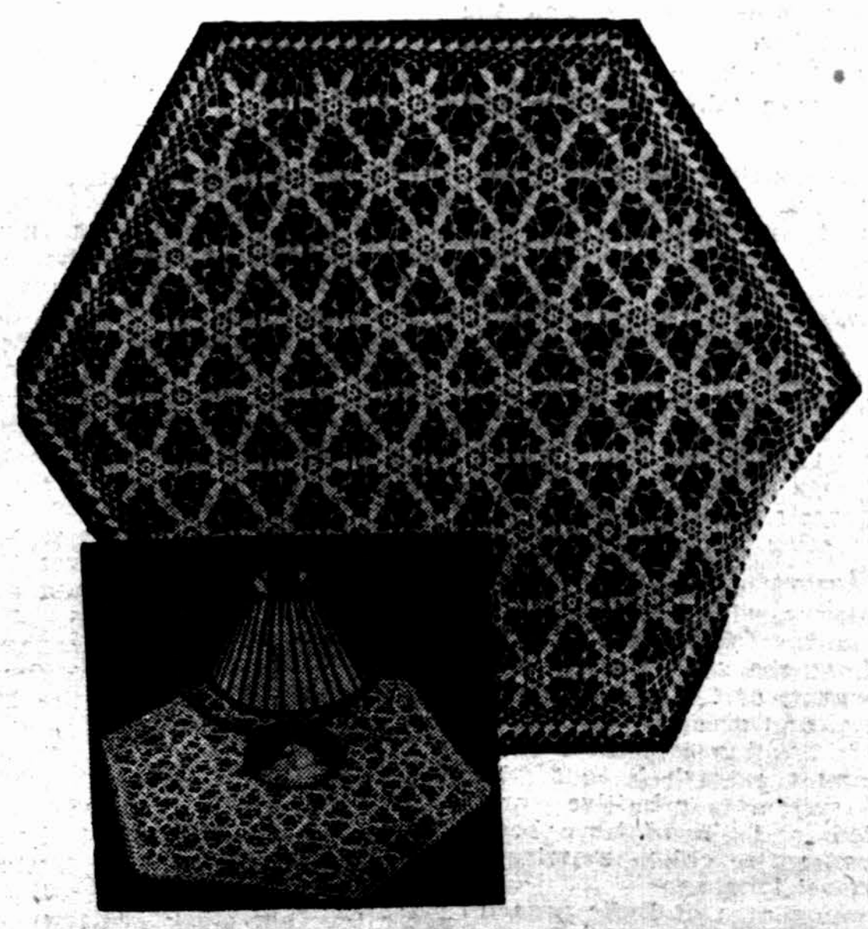
Spare The Stork!

To give life is beautiful—Why then should children learn about it in a clandestine manner, which will only make things look sordid?

A friend once said that we deprive our children of all romantic feelings and dreams by telling them rather bluntly about the facts of life. I, of course, did not agree, for as I have already stated it all depends on how we treat the subject. It is not essential to force knowledge on a child but if asked certain questions such as where a baby sister or brother came from, we need not make up a lengthy tale about the stork having brought it from the skies or some such fantastic story—but just tell the child as simply as possible how a baby is born. A very tiny child will, of course, believe the stork story, but as soon as he grows older and finds out the truth, his faith in his parents will be shaken, and once the faith of a little child is shaken it is hard to win it back.

A child expects everything from his parents. He has unlimited confidence in them and believes that they are a mountain of strength that stands between him and all harm. As he grows up the child realises that his parents power does not extend so far. Nevertheless, it is as much our duty to enlighten our children on matters pertaining to life, as it is to look after their health. After all their minds also need looking after—not only their bodies. The least we owe them is every effort to give them good health, knowledge, affection, and a happy childhood. Our greatest reward will be their confidence and love.

CROCHETED HEXAGON CENTERPIECE



We have designed a centerpiece that is a little different from the usual ones. It is neither round, square, nor oblong, but perfect for every shape of table. The narrow lace edge adds much to the centerpiece. It is comprised of 2-inch motifs. When completed it measures about 19 by 23 inches.

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DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR IN INDIA

International Labour Office: Studies and Reports, Series A. (International Relations), No. 41, Geneva 1938. Price 7s. 6d. Dollars 2.00.

Although India is still essentially an agricultural country, the recent progress of modern industrialism has made her one of the States of chief industrial importance and entitled her to permanent Government representation on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Moreover, under the new constitution, India has inaugurated provincial autonomy since 1937 and has entered into a new period of industrialisation. The publication by the International Labour Office of "Industrial Labour in India" comes, therefore, at a very opportune moment.

With a brief survey of the geography, demography, social institutions, political organisation, and industrial systems of the country as the background, the treatise describes the rise of wage-workers with special reference to those who are employed in organised industry, such as plantation, factory, mining, and transport, and who form the subject-matter of this study.

The development of industrial labour has been followed by the rise of labour legislation, both specific or in relation to the workers in some specific industry, and general or in relation to the workers in general irrespective of the industry in which they are employed. The development of all the labour measures is described, their provisions analysed, and the methods of their enforcement indicated.

An important question of modern industrial society is that of agricultural relations. Since the War, Indian workers have begun to organise themselves, and their legal status has been secured through trade union legislation. Moreover, measures have been enacted by Governments, both the Central and the Provincial, for the settlement and prevention of industrial disputes through the provisions of such agencies as courts of enquiry, boards of conciliation, and conciliation officers.

Woman and child labour has been brought under control, the principles of a minimum age for admission of children into employment have been established, and even a new protected class of young persons between the ages of 15 and 17 years has been created in factories and mines. The night work of women and children, as well as the underground employment of women in mines, have been abolished.

The conditions of work have been brought under regulation by successive measures. The hours of work have been limited in factories and mines and on railways and weekly rest has been introduced in most industries. Health and safety arrangements are to a considerable extent, satisfactory in new and large undertakings, although much yet remains to be done in the seasonal and non-regulated factories, as well as in small mines and plantations. Social insurance is still limited in its scope, but workmen's compensation law has been passed covering over 6 million workers, and 5 provinces have also adopted maternity benefit measures.

Important measures have been enacted for the protection of wages of workers through the regulation of methods and periods of payment and of deductions of wages. Moreover, measures have been taken by Governments, both the Central and the Provincial, for protection against attachment of wages and imprisonment for debt and the beseting of factories for collecting debts, as well as for the liquidation of unsecured debts.

The rates and levels of wages, as well as the income and expenditure of the family are analysed and discussed. The standard of living, including housing conditions, is far from being satisfactory, and a few welfare activities, whether undertaken by workers, the general public, or employers, to increase workers' amenities, can scarcely cope with the situation.

In brief, the study shows that, although labour legislation has become an important social institution in modern India, the working and especially the living conditions of the labourers are in urgent need of improvement for the development of both national industrial efficiency and general social welfare.

Socialist Book Club

First Three Publications

"TEACHINGS OF KARL MARX". By Lenin.
"WHAT IS TO BE DONE?". By Lenin.
"LENIN THE MAN". By Klara Zetkin.
Published by the Socialist Book Club, Elgin Road, Allahabad. Price Twelve Annas each. To members of the Club half price.

The Socialist Book Club which was founded under eminent auspices some months ago to provide the Indian public with Socialist literature at popular price, has made its debut with the above three publications. The three books may be termed the classics of socialism and there could have been no happier selection.

All the three volumes are published in uniform size with good paper and clear print and the jacket in black, red and white, bearing the hammer and sickle, is quite attractive.

One is sorry to find, however, that the introductory pages are full of typographical errors, and faulty punctuation, which betray slipshod proofreading if not editing. On the very first page of the "Teachings of Karl Marx", for example, one finds the "l" divorced from "Kar"! It is an eyesore which is positively inexcusable. The reviewer does hope that the editors will discharge their jobs more conscientiously next time.

Finally may one hope that apart from reprinting old works, the Socialist Book Club will also publish new books on the burning topics of the day? One looks to the Club not only for instruction in the past, but also for enlightenment of the present and guidance for the future.

N. JOG.

MONEY AND BANKING

The publication "Money and Banking"—of which a new edition for 1938-39 has just been issued by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations—consists, like the previous annual editions, of two volumes entitled "Monetary Review" and "Commercial and Central Banks."

In these volumes—described in the press as "the veritable blue book of international finance"—the League of Nations brings together essential information about currency and banking all over the world. They cover monetary and financial developments and the main branches of banking in most countries. The facts and figures are so arranged that the different countries can be compared with each other and conclusions can be drawn about the world as a whole.

The first volume—"Monetary Review"—of the new edition which has just appeared describes developments in 1938 and the first two months of 1939 in respect of the foreign exchanges and gold, currency and credit, structural changes in the banking system, and the evolution of the bill of exchange since 1913; it also contains fifteen tables summarising the monetary statistics of the world. The facts and figures for forty-four countries on which this Review is based are given in detail in the second volume "Commercial and Central Banks."

The major part of the "Monetary Review" is devoted to subjects of current interest, such as the growing firmness of the French franc, the decline in the sterling exchange during 1938, the movements of "hot money," and the continued accumulation of monetary gold reserves in the United States. The adverse effects which the fall in the prices of primary commodities has had upon the currencies of agricultural countries are brought out in some detail. In reviewing the situation in the leading countries, the monetary conditions of economic recovery are discussed; considerable prominence is also given to the various methods of rearmament finance, and a special study is made of the monetary repercussions of the "September crisis" of 1938.

In addition, two important long-term phenomena, to some extent related to one another, are made the object of special study in this year's "Monetary Review". (1) The structural changes within the national credit systems are illustrated by means of statistics of the deposits and total assets of all organisations conducting banking business in twenty-two countries. (2) In a parallel study the widespread decline in the use of the bill of exchange since pre-war days is examined with special reference to the causes of this development and its implications for banking policy.

GUJARATI BOOKS

RASGANGA. By Chandrakanta Mangalji Oza, printed at Ashok Printing, Baroda, Price Re. 0-8-0.

This collection of Forty-one Gorkhas keeps up the reputation of Mr. Chandrakant, who has till now published three such other collections. He has acquired a facility in dealing with this branch of song literature in Gujarati, which has stood him in good stead here.

JIVAN SANSKRATI. By Dattatreya Bal Krishna Kalelkar. Printed at the Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

This substantial volume of eight hundred and sixteen closely printed pages contains a collection of hundreds of Kakasahib's written contributions to the cause of culture and civilisation. They are divided into ten sections, such as Culture (Sanskrit) Foundations of Society, Varna and Caste, Social Reform, Village Problems, Poverty, Labour, Harijan Seva and one or two miscellaneous subjects. All the thoughts, observations and views embodied these in an valuable, though at times idealistic, the simplicity of style and expression, usual with the writer, are not missing here.

K

KRISHNAMURTI ON HIMSELF

III

(The following authentic report of a talk given by Mr. J. Krishnamurti in Latin America, issued by the Treasurer of the Star Publishing Trust, Hollywood, California, is published in this journal through the courtesy of the Trust, with whom rests the copyright.)

Friends,

Many questions have been put to me concerning the personal future of individuals and their hopes, whether they will succeed in certain business, whether they should leave this country and establish themselves in North America, who is the right person to marry, and so on. I cannot answer such questions as I am not a fortune-teller. I know these are questions which are real and disturbing, but they have to be solved by each one for himself.

I have chosen from among the innumerable questions that have been put to me, those that are representative; but I feel it would be futile and a waste of time for you and for me if what I am going to say, and have said, were accepted by you as some philosophical theory with which the mind can amuse itself. I have something vital to say which is applicable to life, something which, when understood, will help you to solve the many problems in your daily life.

I am not answering these questions from any particular point of view, for I feel that all problems should be dealt with, not separately, but as a whole. If we can do this, our thoughts and actions will become sane and balanced.

Please do not dismiss some of these questions as being bourgeois or as asked by the leisured class. They are human questions and should be considered as such, not as belonging to any particular class.

Question: How do you regard mediumship and communication with the spirits of the dead?

Krishnamurti: You can laugh it off or take it seriously. In the first place, do not let us discuss whether the spirits exist or not, but let us consider the desire which prompts us to communicate with them, for that is the most important part in the question.

With the majority of people, who go in for that kind of thing, in their communication with the dead there is the desire to be guided, to be told what to do, as they are in constant uncertainty with regard to their actions, and they hope that by communicating with those who are dead they shall find guidance, thus sparing themselves the troubles of thinking. So the desire is for guidance, for direction, in order that they may not make mistakes and suffer. It is the same attitude that some have with regard to the Masters, those beings who are considered more advanced, and so able to direct man through their messengers and so forth and so on.

The worship of authority is the denial of understanding. The desire not to suffer breeds exploitation. So this search for authority destroys fullness of action, and guidance brings about irresponsibility, for there is strong desire to sail through life without conflict without suffering. For this reason one has beliefs, ideals, systems, in the hope that struggle and suffering can be avoided. But these beliefs, ideals, which have become escapes, are the very cause of conflict, creating greater illusions, greater suffering. So long as the mind seeks comfort through guidance, through authority, the cause of suffering, ignorance can never be dissolved.

Question: In order to attain truth, must one abstain from marriage and procreation?

Krishnamurti: Now, truth is not an end, a finality that can be attained through certain actions. It is that understanding born of continual adjustment to life, which demands great intelligence; and because most people are not capable of this self-defenseless adjustment to the movement of life, they create certain theories and ideals which they hope will guide them. So man is held in the frame of traditions, prejudices and binding moralities, dictated by fear and the desire for self-preservation. This has come about because he is unable to discern continuously the significance of life in constant movement, and so he has developed certain "musts" and "must nots". A complete and a rich living, by which I mean a most intelligent life, not a self-protective defensive existence demands that the mind shall be free of all taboos, fears and superstitions, without "must" and "must not", and this can only be when the mind wholly understands the significance and the cause of fear.

For most people there is conflict, suffering and a ceaseless adjustment in marriage; and for many the desire to attain truth is but an escape from this struggle.

Question: You deny religion, God and immortality. How can humanity become more perfect, and so happier, without believing in these fundamental things?

Krishnamurti: It is because with you it is only a belief in God, in immortality, it is because you merely believe in these things, there is so much misery, suffering and exploitation. You can discover whether there is truth, immortality, only in the completeness of action itself, not through any belief whatsoever, not tion of another. Only in the fullness of action itself is reality concealed.

Now to most people, religion, God and immortality are simply means of escape. Religion has merely helped man to escape from the conflict, the suffering, of life, and therefore from understanding it. When you are in conflict with life, with its problems of sex, exploitation, jealousy, cruelty, and so on, as you do not fundamentally desire to understand them—for to understand them demands action, intelligent action—and as you are unwilling to make the effort, you unconsciously try to escape to those ideals, values, beliefs which have been handed down. So immorality, God and religion have merely become shelters for a mind that is in conflict.

To me, both the believer and the non-believer in God and immortality are wrong, because the mind cannot comprehend reality until it is completely free of all illusions. Then only can you affirm, not believe or deny, the reality of God and immortality. When the mind is utterly free from the many hindrances and limitations created through self-protectiveness, when it is open, wholly naked, vulnerable in the understanding of the cause of self-created illusion only then all beliefs disappear, yielding place to reality.

Question: Are you against the institution of the family?

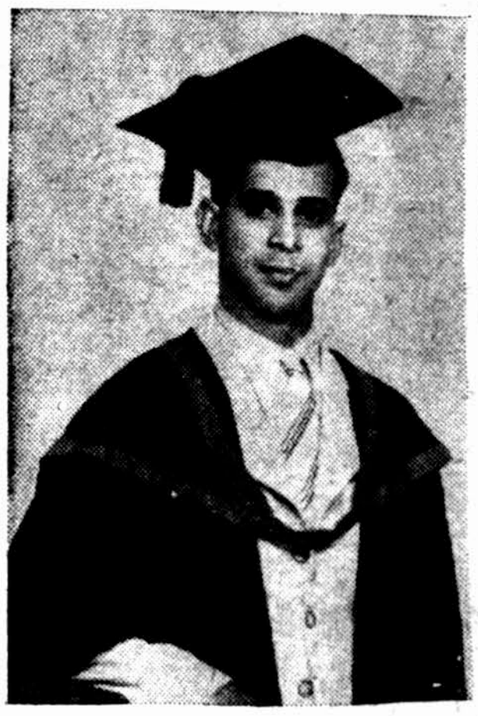
Krishnamurti: I am, if the family is the centre of exploitation, if it is based on exploitation. (Applause) Please, what is the good of merely agreeing with me? You must act to alter this. The desire for perpetuation creates a family which becomes the centre of exploitation. So the question is really, can one ever live without exploiting? Not whether family life is right or wrong, not whether having children is right or wrong, but whether family, possessions, power, are not the result of the desire for security, self-perpetuation. As long as there is this desire, family becomes the centre of exploitation.

Can we ever live without exploitation? I say we can. There must be exploitation as long as there is the struggle for self-protection; as long as the mind is seeking security, comfort, through family, religion, authority or tradition, there must be exploitation. And exploitation ceases only when the mind discerns the falseness of security and is no longer ensnared by its own power of creating illusions. If you will experiment with what I say, you will then understand that I am not destroying desire but that you can live in this world, richly, sanely, a life without limitations, without suffering. You can discover this only by experimenting, not by denying, not through resignation nor by merely imitating. Where intelligence is functioning—and intelligence ceases to function when there is fear and the desire for security—there can be no exploitation.

Most people are waiting for a change to take place that will miraculously alter this system of exploitation. They are waiting for revolutions to realise their hopes, their unfulfilled longings; but in so waiting they are slowly dying. For I think that mere revolutions do not change the fundamental desires of man. But if the individual begins to act with intelligence, without compulsion, irrespective of present conditions or of what revolutions promise in the future, then there is a richness, a completeness whose ecstasy cannot be destroyed.

Syt. Mallikarjun Mansur, noted musician of Dharwar, who will give a concert at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 11th June at the Wagle Memorial Hall, Chikitsak Samooha High School, Kandewadi, in aid of the G. S. B. Scholarship League, Bombay.

GOAN TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERT DEAD



Joseph Elvino D'Souza, B. Sc. (Ag.) a young Goan sugar technological expert, whose promising career came to a tragic and premature end when he died of cholera on the 12th May.

After graduating from the College of Agriculture at Poona obtaining First Class Honours, he was emplayed in the Godhaveri Sugar Mills, Kopergam, Ahmednagar. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Sande D'Souza of Assolna Salsette Goa.

Notice To Advertisers

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FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

£1,000 Million Dollars Spent On Armaments Race

(By Our London Correspondent)

A MEMORANDUM published by the Union of Democratic Control and called "A Peace Front and the Axis Powers" is a study of the military and economic resources of the two groups of powers that will astonish most people.

On one side the memorandum lines up with Britain, France Belgium, Rumania, Poland and Russia. On the other side is Germany, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Italy. Whatever total is taken—armies, air forces, navies, war materials and raw materials—the Peace Front Powers have a tremendous preponderance. It includes standing armies of 4,027,000 against Axis armies of 1,927,000; reserves of 20,375.000; against 9.850.000; 20,450 aircraft against 12,800; and so on to 86.6 per cent of the world's tin ore production against none.

Nearly 9.500 million gold dollars were spent on armaments in 1938 by the nations of the world, according to the new "Armament Year Book" just published by the League of Nations.

In round figures 9,500 million gold dollars represent 16,000 million paper dollars, or 3,400 million pounds sterling. In 1937 the world spent 8,000 million gold dollars Out of the 9,500 million gold dollars which represents the military expenditure of sixty-four countries in 1938, seven great Powers were responsible for 7,400 million, or about 80 per cent of the whole. Ten years ago, in 1929, the same seven countries accounted for only 2,800 million out of a total of 4,200 million gold dollars, or about 67 per cent.

In ten years, that is from 1929 to 1938, these seven Powers have spent on armaments a total sum of 41,000 million gold dollars.

The B. B. C. had their own licence rendered recently at a cost that will come to more than £280,000 by December next.

By this licence, obtained from the Performing Right Society, 7.7 d is deducted from the B.B.C.'s share of every 10 s paid by listeners for their licence and passed to the society. The society pay out the money pro rata to composers who are members and whose works have been broadcast.

In European Jungle

Major Yeats-Brown, in "European Jungle", which appeared the other day, compares Hitler and Mussolini. When he met the Fuhrer he did not feel in the presence of a powerful intellect.

"Psychic" is the term used by the Major in describing the impression Hitler made on him. "When we shook hands", he says, "I felt at once that I liked and trusted him." He adds ruefully: "Recent events have proved me wrong."

Mussolini's abilities, on the other hand, "immediately and powerfully" impressed the author. Again, though the Major admires and likes the Duce, he says that finds it difficult to write calmly about the attack on Albania.

Major-Yeats-Brown's philosophy, however, stands unshaken by world crisis, for he believes in the hidden reserves of his countrymen. Two decrept old ladies at the next table in a Chelsea teashop strengthened him in this lately. He overheard one say "Whaling is the best sport in the world."

Here is a well-thought out contribution of a "political and diplomatic correspondent" of a London newspaper to be read during tea-time:

"Although it cannot be definitely stated that war between Italy and England is out of the question, as a result of the football match on Saturday, May 13, Whitehall believes that hostilities can probably be postponed for some considerable period.

"Following the brilliant example of Jimmy Thomas, who narrowly avoided armed conflict between England and Australia by his timely intervention during the Test Matches some time ago, Lord Halifax is examining the question of the second Italian goal which is in dispute.

"Signor Mussolini has claimed Highbury as Italian territory, and is not likely to be fobbed off by Mr. Chamberlain's peace gesture in offering him Stamford Bridge.

"Meantime the guns and searchlights are being manned twenty-four hours of the day, under orders from the Noble First Lord of the Admiralty".

M. and Mme. Bonnet had a great reception at the Alliance Francaise celebrations at Southampton on Saturday May 13. It did not prevent cries of "Shame" being raised at one moment during the proceedings.

This was when, after giving the traditional accolade to two men ercipients of the Order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, he failed to embrace a pretty young woman when presenting her with the insignia of Officer of the Academy.

He explained sadly to his neighbour, Lady Swaythling, herself a holder of the Order del'Instruction Publique, that only Chevaliers receive the accolade.

Toll Of Spies

Since 1933 more than 150 Germans have been beheaded in Germany on charges of saying for foreign Powers.

Two more men, George Frich, aged 29, and Mathias Gleser, aged 57, were beheaded as "traitorous spies", on May 13th.

In consequence it was announced in Berlin that all German radio stations would soon broadcast every week a "spy play"

According to Nazi propaganda Briatin is encircling Germany and threatening its existence with her evil and deadly intentions.

Britain is also "weak-kneed," "impotent", "degenerate", "decadent," effects," "ulayed-out," "powerless", "decayed", "tottering," "decrepit," "exhausted," "seeing," "doddering," "antiquated" and "crumbling".

German troops now occupying Czecholsovakia are supplied with an official German-Czech conversation book, specially prepared in Berlin. Here are some specimen phrases, sent by a correspondent in Prague:

Good day, Mr. Mayor.....'"

"On pain of death you are forbidden to approach the railway and telephone."

"We have a requisition order for foodstuffs."

"If food is hidden, the village will have to pay a fine of 10,000 crowns."

"Open all cupboards. Where is the strong-box? How much monney is in it? I am to confiscate this money."

"If you tell lies, you will be shot.

According to a message from Dunkirk, a German merchant vessel was held up for several hours on May 13 owing to the disappearance of a monkey bound for the Hamburg Zoo.

After a long search he was found ashore, most disgracefully drunk, beside an open wine-cask. Later he recovered consciousness, but appeared, to judge by a photograph published in the local newspapers, to be suffering from an appalling head-ache.

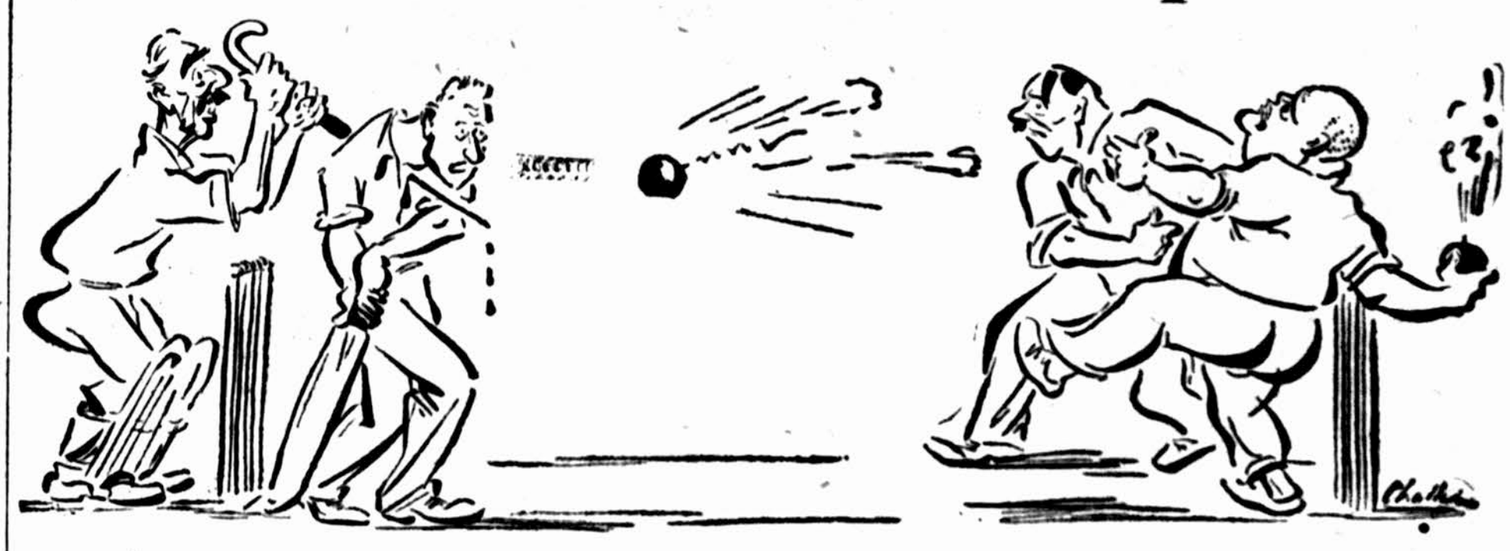
With a bell on each wicket and

(Continued On Page 42)

ENGLAND EXPECTS . . . .

(Courtesy—"Tribune")

The Cricket Season Opens



Here is a little scenario for a 'Punch' political cartoon to be drawn by Mr. Bernard Partridge. At the wicket batting is a figure representing Democracy. Hitler and Musso are both bowling bombs at him simultaneously from the same end. Behind the stumps crouches snarling, Britain's National Wicket Keeper, Chamberlain. He has his umbrella, with a long steel spike on the end of it, poised ready to stab the batsman.... And how really funny it would be if Mr. Bernard Partridge did suddenly draw a cartoon like that. An yway, Challen has done it on this page.

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Strange Love Of A Refugee

He Loved And Lost—Loved Again And Lost By His Own Indiscretion—Can You Blame Him?

(Recorded By Dr. Arthur R. S. Roy, Ph. D., D. Lit).

(Concluded from Our Last Sunday's Issue.)

ONe night long after the hour of midnight, as I stared into the skies recognising the stars that I had named after my friends, suddenly, it seemed that Feodora, my beloved, stood out in the sky, floating in the air in the background of the stars. In amazed joy I gazed at her, never sensing the impossibility of my joyful surprise, and I held out my arms in eager invitation. Slowly she floated nearer to me, and as she was almost within my grasp, suddenly she transformed into the figure of my new-found friend, Nora, and then the figure disappeared even as my arms closed to embrace her. Disappointed, yet elevated in spirit, for I had seen my beloved after many years, I ran to my desk and and wrote a few lines of a poem. When I had finished writing, I stopped to think. To whom did I write that poem? To Feodora, my beloved of the past, or to Nora, my new-found friend? I could not say. The two seemed to merge and mingle in my mind. Now it was one and now it was the other. That night the excitement in me would not let me sleep.

Two or three days after this experience I committed my first indiscretion when I met my Nora. As she was leaving me, I gave her the little poem that I had written in the night—not indeed as the incense offering of my homage to her, but to be taken as from her secret fiance. Later I realised that I had made a foolish mistake. It was the mistake of the artist in me. The poem was simple and beautiful and permeated with feeling, and I thought that it would be a pity for it to be lost; so I took a chance of her regarding it as an impersonal poetic effusion. That she did not, was perhaps a compliment to me, for the throb of life and feeling in those lines must have craved for recognition in her. But it was indiscreet. I was soon to feel it. She did not see the artist but the lover in those lines and the fate of the doctor, the priest and the teacher was soon to be mine.

Next day she met me. She was indignant. She said, "I read your poem in the train. I was surprised. I was half afraid that somebody would see it as I read it. I gave it to my 'fiance' as you requested. You must not write such poems to me or else I cannot meet you again." Lamely I said, "It was written for your 'fiance' to give you." She retorted: "If he wants to write poems to me, he must write them himself. So we discussed and I fought a losing fight—afraid that I should lose her.

Then she said, "I cannot go out under the trees in the fields with you. I am frightened of what people will say." The first chill of winter had entered my Eden. She wanted to sit on the benches lining the streets. I objected. I am not fond of crowds and public places. They disturb and distract my mind. She worked the bogey of Mrs. Grundy. I argued that in the past weeks she had not been afraid or "frightened" of what people would say. Shortly after, she refused to go into even a restaurant with me. Of course, I knew it was not Mrs. Grundy that she feared, it was her intention to avoid any 'tete a tete' with me. There was a tactful and indefinite change in her. All personal confidences stopped. She avoided all personal matters. She seemed to be always on guard against me. A frost had fallen in the summer night and the green fields and the green leaves were blighted. I felt an icy hand slowly closing on my heart. I tried in the weeks that followed to maintain that same old cold, self-possession of mine. But her old confidence had been broken. She saw me in a new light.

Less and less frequently we met and greater grew my lonliness. The number of sleepless nights increased. Life again felt tired. My brain refused to function normally. Somewhere it kept drumming in my head, "You are losing her. You are losing her." But what avails it now to recall and describe the misery and the agony of those weeks? What a punishment for so small an indiscretion! It would have been small, had she regarded me just as an ordinary man instead of as an old professional man. Now I thought it best to leave town. I applied for and got a post a few hundred miles away. But I could not make up my mind to leave her and I refused the appointment. I now see it was foolish.

An Outcast In Eden

But I was to commit a still greater indiscretion. She was indisposed and I had been going to see her at home. One afternoon she was just waking up from a nap as I came in and I stood at the head of her couch. Have you ever seen a young woman waking up from sleep? When a young woman wakes up, she suddenly opens her eyes wide. At that moment, when yet half asleep, her eyes are mystic pools, whose depths are filled with unspoken thoughts and an unconscious knowledge of life. Then as she slowly raises herself, with hair slightly dishevelled, with open, unseeing eyes and parted lips, she looks like some goddess gently rising from a sea of mist. That sight to an ordinary man, is one of deep, indefinable charm; to an artist and a poet, it is one of irresistible fascination—that psychological moment when the real and the unreal met in her eyes.

Just such a scene in the years long past flashed through my brains, when I had stood at the head on my beloved Feodora. I remembered, then I had hastened to lift her and as she came to a sitting position. I had put my arms around her and had embraced her. She clung hard to my neck as I pressed her tightly to me, then her head went back with half-closed eyes and parted lips. I bent forward and our lips met; the world melted into oblivion. We were conscious only of each other, perhaps not as two entities but only one—nothing else existed for us then. It was more than rapture or ecstacy; it was happiness itself, conscious of nothing else but itself.

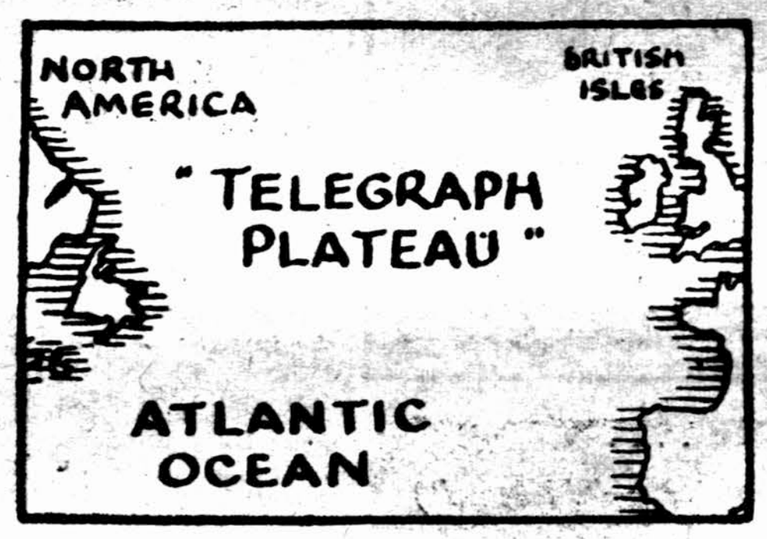
Perhaps, at that moment when I saw my Nora awakening, all these details I did not remember, but I re-acted to the memory of those of long ago—my mind was overpowered by the fascination of the scene and the flash of memory, and—I asked for a kiss. How innocent might a kiss be and yet how pregnant with life and meaning. When lips meet, souls may meet in joy or blood be turned into a very stream of fire—burning, consuming! Of course, she refused. I pleaded. I begged. Then to stop my importunity, she made a condition almost impossible, a condition that involved another person. By this time my soul was full of yearning for her and in the madness of the moment, which the Germans express as "The night of the Hour" I committed my greatest indiscretion. I told her of my love for her, whose presence and growth I had hid so long. She told me that she did not and could not love me. I then suddenly realised the enormity of what I had done. I was an outcast in Eden. Dropped from high elation to the depths of depression, sadly I went home to take up once more the burden of a loveless, friendless life of loneliness.

That day I realised the impossibility of a closer friendship, not that I had hoped for any. It was impossible for her to give me any

(Continued On Page 46)

ODD SPOTS

The Lost Continent



There is a very "odd" spot in the Atlantic Ocean, although it is rather a large spot. It is, in fact, a smooth, slightly shelving plateau which stretches almost from the Irish coast to America. It is called "Telegraph Plateau."

When the American hydrographer, Lieut. Maury, made the preliminary surveys for the laying of the first Atlantic telegraph cable he discovered the plateau, and he said in rather naive fashion that it appeared to have been placed there by Providence for the special purpose of giving a comfortable bed to the cable.

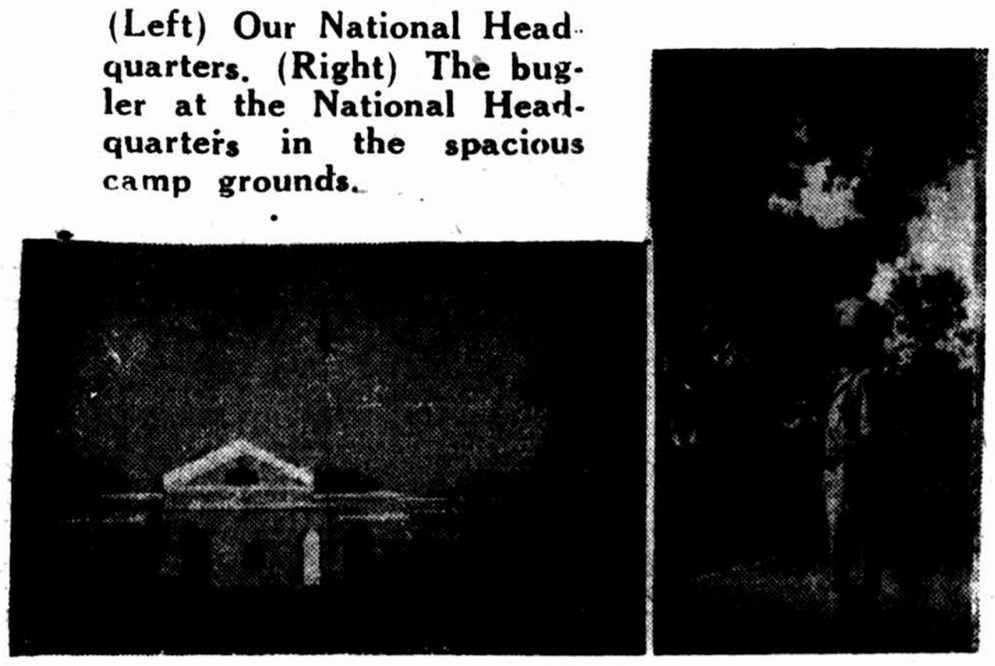
The plateau is as flat as a plain, and has no sudden depths or sudden peaks at which points the slender cable might be broken. Many hydrographers are of the opinion that it was once part of a vast continent, probably that mysterious Atlantis to which Pliny and others have made reference, but that so great a continent should have existed without mountain ranges or deep declivities cut by rivers is a mystery which no one has yet attempted to solve.

A few years ago the western end of the plateau was the scene of one of the greatest submarine earthquakes ever recorded. Millions of tons of silt were thrown up and great storms swept over the sea for weeks afterwards. Almost all the cables, to which the plateau had formerly acted so kindly, were broken and communication with America was greatly disturbed for several weeks.

OUR NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS—THEY PLEAD FOR CO-OPERATION—OUR WILL TO BE NATIONALISED—NATIONALISATION OF THE GIRL SCOUTS— THE COMING GREAT NATIONAL SCOUT MELA—OUR EQUIPMENT.

After a long association of many years, the old Headquarters of the Seva Samiti at 1, Katra Road, Allahabad, has given place to our new National Headquarters at 1, Chatham Lines, Allahabad. The new Headquarters is a spacious building surrounded by about thirty acres of beautiful camping ground on the banks of the Ganges. The Headquarters building is of typical North Indian architecture with massive pillars and imposing halls surrounded by extensive verandahs on all sides. The two central halls which are large enough to accommodate 300 persons are tastefully decorated with scout pictures and scout colours of various Associations. Here are held our National Council and National Executive meetings. On the right hand side of the building is the simple, hermitlike residence of our beloved old National Organising Commissioner. On the left side are the offices of the National Headquarters Secretary, the National Commissioner and the National Organising Commissioner; and the Provincial Headquarters of the H.S.A. of U.P. and the Girl Scout Commissioner of the H.S.A., N. P. There is a spacious outhouse, and the grounds are dotted with tents that breathe the true air of scouting. The whole headquarters hum with activity and the friendly conversations of the Staff and the Scouts. The Hindusthan Scout Association is really proud of its National Headquarters which is such a contrast to the B. P. National Headquarters situated in an unfrequented top floor of one of those buildings without personality at New Delhi with its eternal Imperialistic odour.

(Left) Our National Headquarters. (Right) The bugler at the National Headquarters in the spacious camp grounds.



Why Co-operation?

It is surprising to find how anxious B. P. is nowdays for co-operation with the Hindusthan Scout Association in every corner of India. Realising the signs of the time, it is not difficult to understand why the first move was made in this direction a little before the Second Round Table Conference by no less a person than Sir Douglas Young himself. It is suggested that the interview with Dr. Kichlew did not bear any fruit. The U.P Headquarters of the B. P. Association actually passed a resolution inviting the H.S.A. in the Province to work harmoniously together and the H.S.A. sent a non-commital reply saying that co-operation for right type of Scouting was always possible. In C. P. Justice Vivian Bose has always been a true friend of National Scouting though circumstances compel him to remain in the stuffy B. P. atmosphere. In U. P. lately Lady Haig invited the Girl Scouts of the H.S.A. to a rally where none of the usual Imperialistic stunts were performed. The latest appeal for parallel and harmonious working comes from Sir Venkata Suba Rao, the mouthpiece of Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath of Madras. It is not difficult for the H.S.A. to see through the object of these attempts. Doomed to dismal death at the hand's of public opinion, the leaders of the B.P. Movement want to take shelter under the might and sway of the only great national Scout movement of the country. The rank and file leaders of the B.P. Movement realise where they stand when they are no longer in the shelter of the Nawabs and Knights These poor leaders of the local B.P. Movement have no alternative but to seek peace with the triumphant H. S A.

The H. S. A. must, however, be most careful about offering any substantial co-operation to any B. P. branch which may eventually help to strengthen the B.P. National Headquarters. Firstly it should not be forgotten that the Scout Round Table Conference was wrecked by Sir Douglas Young because the Conference refused to accept his Imperialistic principles. It is but natural that the same principles should come in the way of co-operation. Secondly, it should not be forgotten that the B.P. Movement is a purely political organisation. Under the circumstances it is difficult for the H.S.A. to co-operate with an organisation of which the Viceroy is the Chief Scout for India and which recognises Lord Baden Powell as its Deity which has offended and insulted India. But the third and the most important reason which renders any co-operation almost impossible is the fact that when the B.P. Movement was at its height, it had relentlessly persecuted a national organisation under the very leadership of Sir Douglas Young in league with the then Governor of U.P. that the B.P. Movement is as a doornail should be apparent to any person who does not boast of wearing an ostrich skin.

The same ought to apply in a greater measure to the Girl Scout Section. It is rumoured that the highest Girl Guide officer of the Bombay B.P. Girl Guides was on a special mission to U. P. This followed Lady Blackwell's boosting of the B.P. Girl Guides in Bombay. It is high time that these European ladies in India realise that all their efforts on behalf of foreign movement is bound to be looked upon with suspicion and genuine distrust, and create in the minds of the Indian public a fear about the eventual destiny of foreign leadership of Indian girlhood. The only effective answer is a speedier and more thorough organisation of the Girl Scout Section of the H. S. A. throughout India.

Dr. Kitchlew, Chief Commissioner, H. S. A. Scouts, hoists the flag of the Association at Amritsar.

Uncompromising Nationalism

The nationalisation of the Scout Movement for boys and girls will be thorough and complete more or less on American lines. The Indian Scout Movement distrusts the motives of the so-called International Bureau with its offices next door to the Imperial Headquarters of the British Empire. Our nationalisation shall mean complete democratisation with full local autonomy; national self-sufficiency; nationalisation of training, national service; and united national front agaist the political and Imperialistic B.P. Movement.

Nationalise Girl Scouts

By the nationalisation of the Girl Scout Movement we mean complete separation from any British Empire Girl Guide organisation; the end of the present leadership of foreigners, missionaries and wives of British civilians; manufacture of equipment in India; complete democratisation of leadership so that there are elections bottom upwards; nationalisation of training; and close co-operation with the Scout Section. The foundation of the National Girl Scout Movement is firmly laid. The white-patronised Indian guiders have found themselves disillusioned. A powerful Girl Scout machinery has arisen everywhere complete with paid organisers, offices and staff. Training camps for Girl Scouters are the order of the day everywhere and at the very moment an all India camp is being held in U.P. which is attended by women all over the country.

Scout Mela In The Punjab

The term Jamboree does not appeal to the Indian mind. Perhaps the often used name of Jamboree is most suitable to a gathering of scouts who come for camping from various parts. But for the time being we continue to use the Indian word Mela which is excellent terminology except for the fact that it does not quite bring home the importance or the seriousness of the occasion. The coming Mela, which is to be held in the Punjab will deserve the co-operation of all official and non-official agencies. This is the first great national Scout Mela to be held under the auspices of the H. S. A. No doubt it will create a very great enthusiasm in all the Provinces, and scoutmasters and troops will start preparations for the great festival from now on. The Mela does not merely need the co-operation of all sections of the Scout world. It needs the co-operation of railways which must grant special concessions and run special trains wherever necessary. Municipalities and District Boards, as in the past, should make special grants for travelling. It should be remembered that travelling is a great education and countries in the West do their utmost to provide travelling for the young as a part of education. In the vast continent of India travelling has a

(Continued On Page 34)

Our Tabulated Adlets

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Sunni-Muslim Bachelor Officer, permanent service in Bombay, income 450 Rupees, character guaranteed, handsome, 27, father high official, rich family, desires marrying Muslim girl, modern or orthodox, Shia or Sunni of any creed. Correspondence confidential. Write M.M. Ally, c|o Poste Restante, G.P.O., Bombay (11848)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11854)

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Ladies and Gentlemen who are anxious to join acting dept. in Film Co., please write with one-anna stamp to the Panday Film Service Agency, Post Box No. 3561, Bombay No. 4. (11868)

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Wardrobes, Chesterfield sets, Miner Safe, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Chandeliers, Harmoniums, Portable Typewriter, etc.

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A Life Office having Strong Financial position intends to open a branch in Bombay. The following staff will be required: A Branch Manager; two Agency Inspectors; six Organisers; a Cash Clerk; one Stenotypist and a Peon. Desirous persons with their references and past experience should apply immediately. Managing Director of the Company is shortly visiting Bombay to personally interview the selected candidates. Apply Box No. 11875, "Bombay Chronicle."

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To Let at Chowpatty Vasant Nivas for Hindus. Blocks at moderate rent. Enquire Bhaiya. 'Phone 21801. (11856)

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A well equipped Dispensary at Kalbadevi to be sub-let. Box 11850, "Bombay Chronicle."

70 BUNGALOWS TO LET

To Let Bungalow either Whole or in parts in Paruck Wadi, Sandhurst Road, near Central Bank, for Hospital, Residences or Offices including a fire-proof godown and a garage. (11861)

72 TO LET IN SUBURBS.

To Let Airy Blocks at Matunga, Plot No. 418, Bhau Daji Road, Ben Coover Mansions. Apply Bhaiya. (11855)

141 EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING
Third Session begins from July, 1939.
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Apply early for Illustrated Prospectus with -|5|- annas postage stamps to the Principal, The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

174 BOOKS

Sure Success to Cross Words No. 150: 'Volcano.' The best clue for C.X Words No. 150. Essential Epitome and plan of "Neverfail." 3 entries can be had from all reliable book stalls for annas 12 only. (11869)

Radical Reorganisation Of Education In Hyderabad

Vocational Bifurcation At Two Stages: Recommendations Of Board Of Education To Be Carried Out

HYDERABAD, (By Mail)

The Hyderabad Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Board of Secondary Education regarding the reorganization of education in the State. The proposals cover a wide range of reform in the matter of girls' education, introduction of vocational training and minimising the burden of examinations. It will be open to girls in the Lower Secondary Stage to chose one of the four languages of the State as medium of their instruction.

The new scheme, while fixing the total period of education (class I to the end of the Degree stage) to 14 years divides the same into four distinct stages viz.,: the Primary Stage, the Lower Secondary Stage, the Higher Secondary Stage, and the University Stage the first two stages covering 4 years each and the last two, 3 years each. In the Primary Stage however, which excludes the Infant Class, at least one extra year will be provided for such pupils as do not propose to pass on to a secondary school.

There will be two public examinations besides the degree examination, one at the end of the Lower Secondary Stage (class V to class VIII) to be called the Lower Secondary Certificate Examination, and the other at the end of the Higher Secondary Stage (class IX to class XI) to be known as the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.

The proposals of the Board in regard to the overhauling of Secondary Education are far-reaching. In order to mitigate the burden of examinations the curricula have been divided in both Lower Secondary and Higher Secondary classes into examination and non-examination subjects. While the Higher Secondary classes will have three different courses of study viz., (1) Arts, (2) Mathematics and Science, and (3) Biology, (specialisation commencing in class X) the Lower Secondary schools, as recommended in the Mackenzie Report, will be divided into urban schools and rural schools. Manual training and gardening together with agriculture will be taught respectively in the urban schools and rural schools as non-examination but compulsory subjects.

As regards girls' education, there will be four alternative courses of study for them in the higher stage viz.,: (1) Arts (2) Mathematics and Science, (3) Biology and (4) Domestic Science; while for the Lower Secondary Certificate Examination, Domestic Science will be an additional examination subject besdes those that are prescribed as examination subject for boys

As regards the medium of instruction, it will continue to be to be Urdu for boys in both Lower and Higher Secondary stages while in the case of girls Urdu will be retained in the higher stage only. It will be optional for girls in the Lower Secondary Stage to chose either Urdu or one of the other local languages viz., Telugu Marathi, and Kanarese as their medium of instruction.

It will be noted with interest that at the end of each stage of instruction, vocational education will be provided in separate vocational institutions. At the end of the Primary Stage there will be industrial schools while at the end of the Lower Secondary Stage and the Higher Secondary Stage there will be provided different types of vocational and technical institutions.

The new scheme will be enforced from this month with the opening of classes, V, VI, VII of the Lower Secondary course to which a new class will be added every year. Thus, the first Lower Secondary Certificate Examination will be held in April 1941, and the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination in April 1944. —A. P.

WITCH DOCTOR SPIRITS AWAY JEWELS

Only Rags Left Behind In Casket

MADRAS, May 31

The Crime Branch Police are investigating the case of a man who is alleged to have been cheated by a woman, under curious circumstances. both the man and the woman were Muslims.

Imam Saheb of Sheikh Maistry Street, who had been suffering from a malady for years, engaged the services of a woman reputed to possess extraordinary curative powers—powers exercised more through the channel of hypnotism and the chanting of holy words than through the administration of herbs or drugs.

In view of the magnitude of his expectations. Imam was prepared to make a big money sacrifice. So, when she of the magic words demanded two caskets of jewels for propitiating the supernatural elements and persuading them to confer perfect health on the sufferer, Imam did no demur.

The two caskets of jewels changed hands.

The charm-woman chanted hymns and muttered invocations.

No, she did not want to carry the caskets with her. The propitiation was over and the woman placed the casket back in the hands of the invalid.

"Wait forty days—not one day more, nor one less!" she told Imam. "When forty days are over I shall come back to you, and reopen the caskets. Then—we shall see what we shall see!" She then departed forty days were over, but there was no trace of the woman.

Urged by a sceptical friend Imam one day re-opened the casket by himself—and discovered, within them, bits of small rags.

Imam then told the whole story to the police who are investigating.

LEADER OF LEAGUE PARTY IN NADIAD MUNICIPALITY

Ismail R. Gandhi Elected Unanimously

A meeting of elected Muslim Councillors of the Muslim League party was held on May 31 at 6-30 p.m. at the Muslim League Office under the chairmanship of Mr. Gafurbhai Chaklashia.

Mr. N. Kureshi from Ahmedabad, member of the Bombay Muslim League Parlimentary Board, was present at the meeting as its convenor.

The following resolutions were moved form the Chair and adopted unanimously;—

"That K. S. Ismail R. Gandhi is elected as a leader of the Muslim League Party in the Nadiad Municipal Borough and Mr. Ismail Alji Shabhi as Secretary of the party."

With a vote of thanks to Mr. M. A. Chaiwalla, Solicitor, Bombay, and Mr. Kureshi for their advice and guidance, the meeting terminated after making certain resolutions as to how the work should be done in the Municipality.

Serious Crisis In Textile Industry

Millowners' Move To Sound Opinion Of Allied Interests

All-India Conference To Be Called To Frame Workable Scheme To Restrict Production

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, June 3.

THE MILLOWNERS OF BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD HAVE TAKEN INITIATIVE TO CALL A CONFERENCE OF ALL-INDIA MILLOWNERS TO CONSIDER AND DISCUSS THE PROBLEM OF GENERAL DEPRESSION OF TEXTILE MILLS, AND FIND OUT THE WAYS AND MEANS OF FACING THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS. A CIRCULAR HAS BEEN SENT OVER THE SIGNATURE OF BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS' OFFICIALS TO ALL-INDIA MILLOWNERS, WHICH STATES:

"OUR TWO ASSOCIATIONS HAVE FOR SOME TIME UNDER CONSIDERATION THE PRESENT CONDITION OF INDIAN CLOTH AND YARN MARKETS, AND THEY WOULD APPRECIATE INDICATION AS TO WHETHER, IN VIEW OF THE STATE OF CLOTH AND YARN MARKETS IN INDIA GENERALLY, AT THE PRESENT TIME, AND LACK OF ANY INDICATIONS OF ANY SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE OFF-TAKE OF CONSUMPTION IN THE NEAR FUTURE. YOU ARE IN FAVOUR OF A TEMPORARY RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION ON BOTH AND DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS. IF ANSWERS OF A GREAT MAJORITY OF MILLS IN INDIA INDICATE THAT AN ALL-INDIA AND TEMPORARY RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION WOULD BE DESIRABLE IT IS INTENDED TO TAKE STEPS TO CALL AN ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE TO FRAME A SIMPLE AND WORKABLE SCHEME."

Soviet Reply To Anglo-French Proposals

Agreement In Principle, With Reservations On Certain Points

PARIS, June 3.

It is reported that the Russian reply to the British and French pact propasals expresses agreement in principle while making somewhat extensive reservations on certain points. Moscow's main demand, it is understood, is that Britain and France should extend their system of guarantees to the Baltic States adjoining the Soviet frontier, and that the guarantees should be automatic in operation.—Reuter.

"I should have thought the Soviet Government's plan for a triple alliance, with an invitation to all other countries in danger to come under its protection, was the most straightforward and practical manner of approaching the subject."
—WINSTON CHURCHILL in the House of Commons.

"ENGLISH RATINGS."

NEW YORK, June 3.

The handicaps of the British polo team given earlier as 7/8/10/9 are English ratings. The British players are rated as 7/8/8/8 respectively in America.—Reuter.

WEST CHETSER CUP

MEADOWBROOK, June 3.

In West Chester Cup, the American, Cecil Smith, is unable to play and the team now is Michael Phipps (handicap 10), Tommy Hitchcock (10), Stewart Iglehart (10) wins Tonguest (7).—Reuter.

If "Falcon" Was Near At Hand!

NEW YORK, June 3.

Two nations with a common ancestry and language and common love for sea are linked with sorrow of almost identical tragedies, says the "New York Times" in a leader on "Thetis" "It must fill our sailors with regret that we are so far away, for what might not the "falcon," the rescue ship of the submarine "Squalus" have accomplished if she had been only a few hours from England.—Reuter.

Bombay Governor Leaves Ooty

OOTACAMUND, June 3.

His Excellency, Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, with personal staff is leaving Ooty for Bombay to-morrow evening.—A. P.

Alexander Korda And Merle Oberon Marry

CANNES, June 3.

The British Film Star, Merle Oberon married Alexander Korda, the well-known British producer at the Town Hall, Antibes, near here this afternoon.—Reuter.

Search For Fool-Proof Constitution

A. I. C. C. SUB-COMMITTEE DICUSSES PLANS

Permanent Register And Indirect Election Loom Large

THE Constitution Sub Committee of the Congress met for more than four hours at the Birla House, Malabar Hill, Saturday. Mahatma Gandhi was present. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was also present by special invitation and attended the meeting for some time.

It is understood that about 300 recommendations sent by the various Congress Committees and members are under consideration of the Committee.

It is also learnt that many Provincial Congress Committees have recommended that there should be no blocs or groups in the Congress Organisation It is thought likely that the question will be considered by the Committee at its meeting, to-day (Sunday) or on Monday.

The Committee will resume its sitting at 8-30 a. m. to-day.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was in the Chair. Other members present at the meeting were: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Acharya Narendra Deo and Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A. I C. C.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, issued the following official statement at the end of the day's meeting:—

"The Constitution Committee met this afternoon in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi and addressed itself to the consideration of certain fundamental points relating to the Constitution, chief among which were:

(1) Whether the time has not come when the Congress Register should be made permanent, membership being renewed every year by the member signing or placing his mark in the Register and by the payment of the annual subscription of four annas. The process of registering oneself will apply to new entrants as well.

(2) Whether the election of delegates to the Congress and the different subordinate bodies should be direct or indirect, and should be annual or biennial".

CONGRESS COMMITTEES WARNED

Bogus Person Who Poses As A. I. C. C. Officer

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:—

"It has come to my notice that somebody unconnected with the A.I.C.C. Office has been going round the Provinces under different names, styling himself as the Foreign Secretary of the A.I.C.C. and claiming to be deputed by the Office for purposes of inspection. This gentleman has been enjoying the hospitality of the Congress Committees and borrowing money from them on the plea that his funds had been exhausted and that he would be returning the loan after reaching the headquarters at Allahabad. In Sind this man under a certain name appears to have sent in the name of Dr. Kitchlew a telegram to the Sind Provincial Congress Committee stating that the Foreign Secretary of the A.I.C.C. was reaching Karachi by a particular train.

"I warn Congress Committees and the public against being duped in this manner. The Secretary of the Foreign Department has not been deputed by the All India Congress Committee Office for purposes of inspection. Every Inspector of ours is given a letter signed by the General Secretary addressed to the President or Secretary of the Province assigning to him the particular work of inspection and requesting the Provincial Congress Committee that he allowed facilities for the purpose. Anybody who cannot produce such a letter of authority signed by the General Secretary must not be considered as an officer deputed by us for any of our work. Under no circumstances should even a person with our authority letter be given any loan of money".—A. P.

CONGRESS TIME-TABLE

Working Com. Meets On June 21: A. I. C. C. On June 24

BOMBAY June 3

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee announces that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee will take place in Bombay on June 21 and subsequent days.

The All India Congress Committee will meet in Bombay on June 24 and subsequent days.—A. P.

DAVIS CUP

BERLIN, June 3.

In the European Zone semi-final of the Davis Cup, Menzel beat Hare (6/0 6/1), the latter abandoning owing to a strained muscle of the back. Hare had strained himself in training yesterday.

In the Davis Cup match, Henkel (Germany) beat Shayes (6/2, 6/3, 6/1).—Reuter.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED

Watery Grave For All Except 6?

Crew Die From Effects Of Chlorine Gas?

"DISASTER HEAVIEST ROYAL NAVY HAS SUFFERED IN PEACE-TIME"

LONDON, June 3.

A gleam of hope that all is not lost in the grim drama of H.M.S. "Thetis" is arising with the Admiralty statement that divers reported at 01-00 G.M.T. that they had heard faint tappings in the submarine. The Admiralty added that salvage operations are proceeding, and a further attempt will be made to raise the stern when slack water permits.

Shortly before 01-00 G.M.T. the tug "Stormcock" arrived at Llandudno Pier, from the scene of the rescue attempt, and the dismissal of a squad of ambulance workers gathered at the pierhead had seemed to indicate hope had been finally abandoned. Later when pierlights were extinguished it was stated that a second tug expected at Llandudno had gone direct to Holyhead. Despite the earlier announcement the large crowd gathered at Cammell Laird shipyard continued to wait on—presumably hoping against hope in the absence of official confirmation that hope had been abandoned. The majority finally dispersed about 02-00 G.M.T., when the company officially announced that no further reports were anticipated for some hours.

Lt. F. G. Woods a survivor who was rescued yesterday was brought to Liverpool, early this morning, by a destroyer, and rushed in an ambulance to hospital where he was detained suffering from nervous exhaustion and shock.

NO HOPE OF SAVING FURTHER LIFE

Attempts are now being made to get the "Thetis" into a horizontal position with the aid of compressed air chambers. When the submarine is again on an even keel, she will probably be taken to the nearest shore and beached. It is now officially stated that there is no hope of saving further life. It is also officially considered that the crew died from the effects of chlorine gas.

CAPT. ORAM'S HEROISM

One of the most dramatic stories of the ill-fated "Thetis" was told by a seaman observer who says that Captain Oram risked his life to discover whether help was near. His escape was just a hazard because the submarine's crew did not know whether they had been located, or whether rescue vessels were in the vicinity. The rescue ship "Brazen" was just about to give the signal by a series of underwater explosions to the submarine crew to abandon the ship when Capt. Oram appeared on the surface. The signal was eventually given and three moré came up. All wondered why escapes were suspended.

ESCAPE CHAMBER DOOR JAMMED

It seemed clear, after the last escape that one of the doors of the escape chamber was jammed.

The Managing Director of the Cammell Laird in an interview referred to rumours that the "Thetis" was involved in previous accidents, and also that she had more than the usual complement on board. He said, "the previous mishaps were nothing of any moment. There was an accident when after one of her trials she hit the front of our deck. On another occasion when we took the submarine out for diving trials the hydroplane gear which controls diving did not act. We postponed trial, and put the hydroplane into proper order. This had previously dived twice in basin and on another occasion stayed down some time, but there is no significance in that because we make all kinds of experiments with ballast.

NO ABNORMAL NUMBER

The number of people on board was not abnormal, and she did not have more than the full complement. Experts are now considering the possibility that the submarine struck something. Water flooded the first two compartments, and kept the nose down so that instead of diving normally, she went down sharply nose first. Air compressors and other apparatus were rushed to the spot, together with secret plans of the submarine which were studied on the spot by those directing the rescue attempts. The possibility of cutting holes in the stern was considered, but it was not found practicable. There was only a tiny compartment in the stern showing above the water.

TRAPPED MEN'S PLIGHT

The cutting operation would have taken some time, and then the trapped men, many of whom by that time must be in a weakened condition, would have to climb a steep incline and be dragged out of the hole. The tide allowed only an hour or two for this work and it was not possible to do it in that time.

Any pronounced movement of the ship would have doomed the men instantly. The submarine was only held by the nose and was moving about slightly under the influence of a very strong tide. Eventually, she toppled right over, and was not seen again from the surface. The operation of cutting a hole would have taken longer than tidal conditions permitted. It is believed by those engaged in rescue work that three lost their lives in attempting to leave the submarine. In the case of the four men who escaped they had to climb up to stern, open the door admitting water slowly and when the water was up to their necks, open the second door letting in a rush of water which shot them to the surface.

"MOST NERVE-WRACKING EXPERIMENT"

Captain Oram who escaped described it as the most nerve-wracking experience. It must be emphasised that Oram is not the captain of the "Thetis", and he was on board in this capacity as Commander of the submarine "Flotilla". The "Thetis" was directly under the command of Lt. Bolus, who remained on the ship. Oram left the ship in order to direct the operations.—Reuter.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

National sorrow for the "Thetis" disaster found expression through the B. B. C. to-night, when the announcer after giving the official statement that all hope had been abandoned, stated that there would be a short silence and said: "These men, sailors and civilians, died at their posts of duty. We feel that it will be in accordance with the wishes of listeners if we express our respect for the men and sympathy for the bereaved in this way."

GERMAN PRESS TRIBUTE.

Berlin—the disaster of the "Thetis" has evoked profound regret among the German people. Every phase of the rescue work was published here in long telegrams and the public followed them with keen interest. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" expresses sympathy for the relatives of the victims.

The "Boersen Zeitung" voices the German admiration for "The silent heroism of the sailor." The "Voelkischer Besbachter" remarks: "A chain of most unfortunate circumstances obviously sealed the fate of the crew," and refers to the criticism of the British press asking whether all possible precautions had been taken prior to the trial cruise, but adds that this matter solely concerns the British authorities.—Reuter.

EARLIER

Heart-rending Scenes At Co.'s Offices: Women Collapse

LONDON, June 3.

IT is now feared that the "Thetis" may be a sepulchre beneath 130 feet of water in Liverpool Bay for at least 86 men.

An official of Cammell Laird announced in broken tones a short while ago "I am sorry but there is no hope for the men remaining in the submarine".

The announcement was made to thousands of people including the wives and relatives of those aboard the "Thetis" who has thronged round the shipyard gates of the company at Birkenhead.

The women hearing the news wept. Many of them had spent a ceaseless vigil since early evening anxiously awaiting the information received time to time by the firm.

The Admiralty, as every tick of the clock brought the time towards zero hour at 12/40 G. M. T. when it was calculated the air in the submarine would be exhausted, threw all the resources of the navy into the fight for the lives of the entombed men.

The Admiralty at 10 p.m. stated that the hope of saving any further lives from the "Thetis" was now diminishing. They stated that the stern of the "Thetis" did not re-appear as anticipated when the tide slackened at 6 p.m. and an attempt is now being made to lift the stern of the "Thetis" with pontoons. Rear-Admiral B. C. Watson, Commanding Submarines, arrived at Liverpool to-night to direct the "Thetis" rescue operations.

The place where earlier the stern of the submarine had been visible like a giant shark above the water is brilliantly lighted by the searchlights of the waiting warships, but now no part of the submarine is visible. An eleventh hour attempt was made to lift the stern of the submarine with "camels" but was not successful, the Secretary of Cammell Laird stated and added that a further attempt would be made.

Reuter was informed at the Admiralty shortly before 11 G.M.T. that only four men were recovered from the "Thetis" and picked up by the destroyer "Brazen." "There are unconfirmed reports that two others were drowned in trying to escape."

THERE WERE HEART-RENDING SCENES INSIDE THE OFFICES OF CAMMELL LAIRD WHEN IT WAS DECIDED TO ANNOUNCE TO INDIVIDUAL RELATIVES THERE THAT "LITTLE HOPE WAS LEFT." MORE THAN ONE YOUNG WIFE WERE CARRIED FROM THE BUILDING IN A STATE OF COLLAPSE AND SOME IN HYSTERICS.

A NAVAL PETTY OFFICER, WHO THROUGHOUT THE DAY, HAD BEEN A CHEERFUL HAPPY FIGURE OFFERING WORDS OF COMFORT TO THOSE WHO WERE DESPERATELY WORRIED, HIMSELF BROKE DOWN AND TEARS STREAMED DOWN HIS FACE.

A member of the trapped crew of the "Thetis" is reported to have died in trying to escape. When a Llandudno Lifeboat, which was called out this afternoon to take a doctor to the scene, returned to-night, the Coxswain said that he understood that six men had escaped from the "Thetis" and that three had died.—

Cammell Laird officially stated that a rope had been passed under the bow of the "Thetis" which it was hoped would move shortly.

Six salvage experts who helped to raise the German fleet at Scapaflow left Orkney Islands by 'plane to-night for Liverpool to assist in the salvage of the "Thetis."

An Orkney salvage steamer with a special compressor plant also left for the scene. It is understood from reports that there is no doubt that the fore part of the "Thetis" is flooded although from the reports of those saved it is certain that no members of the crew are entrapped there. Men who have already reached the surface came through the aft escape hatch. The fore escape hatch is believed to be in the flooded section.

A member of the trapped crew of the "Thetis" is reported to have died in trying to escape. Mrs. Caroline Hale of Devonport received to-night from the submarine depot at Gore[illegible] tele-

(Continued on page 27.)

FAINT TAPPING HEARD: SALVAGE CONTINUES

LONDON: June 3.

The Admiralty state that divers reported at 1 a.m. G.M.T., faint tappings in the "Thetis" salvage operations of which are proceeding.—Reuter.

Order For 24 Warships

Largest Single Order Ever Given In America

WASHINGTON: June 3.

Contracts for the construction of 24 warships, including two 45,000-tonners and a 20,000-ton aircraft-carrier have been awarded by the Navy Department. The total cost is 350 million dollars.

It is the largest single order ever given by the United States' Navy in peace time.—Reuter.

GOVT. CANDIDATES TOP POLLS

Rumanian Electorate votes Confidence

BUKHAREST: June 3.

The result of the general election, in which more than 1,750,000 electors voted out of a possible total of just over two millions, is published.

All members of Government have been returned at the head of the lists in various districts and corporations for which they stood. Government circles are more than satisfied with the results which, they regard as a vote of confidence in the administration's Home and Foreign policies. —Reuter.

PHILIP SASSOON DEAD

LONDON June 3.

Death has occurred of Sir Philip Sassoon.

A serious affection of the throat was responsible for the death of Sir Philip Sassoon at his home in London to-day. He has been ill since April.—Reuter.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Albwr Gustave David Sassoon, P. C. G. B. E., C. M. M P. was born on 4th December 1888 and was educated at Eton and Christ College, Oxford.

He was Private Secretary to Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Forces in France from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned three times in dispatches and was awarded French and Belgian Military Crosses. He was also Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George when the latter was the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

He was appointed Under-Secretary for Air in 1924 and held that post till 1929 and was again appointed to the same post in 1931 which he held till he resigned in 1934.

He was a Major in the Royal East Kent Yeomanry and was a trustee of the National Gallery from 1921-1928 and again since 1929 and was Chairman of the Board of Trustees since 1933. He had a long and varied business and parliamentary career. He leaves no direct heir to his vast fortunes.

BELGIAN KING'S INVITATION TO BRITISH ROYALTIES

LONDON, June 2.

King Leopold's invitation to Their Majesties to pay a state visit to Belgium in autumn in return of his visit to London is now 'en route' to Canada. It is learned that the dates suggested are October 24 to 28.

Apart from official functions in Brussels King Leopold has proposed that Their Majesties should visit the International Water Exhibition at Liege. It seems possible that Their Majesties might travel to Liege up the recently completed Albert Canal in the Admiralty Yacht "Enchantress."—Reuter.

BENGAL ULEMA CONFERENCE

Uproarious Scenes By Muslim Leaguers

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Uproarious scenes and continued disturbances marked the proceedings of the All Bengal Ulema Conference which commenced its session to-day under the presidency of Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi at the University Institute Hall.

Apprehendingk disturbance, the organisers sought police protection and consequently a large police force headed by the Deputy Commissioner arrived at the place of the meeting long before it commenced.

Trouble began when Prof. Abdul Bari, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech remarked "Long live my mother, the Home Land," when a section of the visitors stood up shouting Muslim League slogans Shouts continued for some time whereupon the Police went inside the Hall and restored order.

There was recrudescence of disturbances when the President Maulvi Obeidulla Sindhi in the course of his address said that the Indian National Congress should be the main political body in India and that all the other political organisations should merge into it. The Opposition-ists cried out "Never," whereupon Maulviji retorted saying: "Either listen to me or get out." This was the signal for renewed trouble and confusion which continued for some time when Mr. H.I.S. Zur Rahaman of Bijnor appealed to the audience to give a patient hearing to Maulvi Sindhi which eased the situation to some extent.—United Press.

FRONTIER PREMIER'S SON REMAINS FIRM

PESHAWAR, June 2.

Enquiries show that Moulvi Obeidullah Khan, the Premier's son is still insisting on the immediate fulfilment of certain demands of the ejected tenants.

One Red-Shirt leader, Syed Mehtab Shah, who was arrested for participation in the movement, has come out of jail after having expressed regret.—United Press.

British Officers Detained At Shanapai

SHANGHAI, June 3.

Lieutenant Cooper has also been detained. Mr. Lamb, the Chinese Secretary at the Embassy and Major Delamain, Brigade Major at Tientsin, who went to Kalgan to follow up the case of Colonel Spear have been denied access to the arrested man and are returning to Peiping on June 4.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN BURGLARIES, FALL IN MURDERS

PESHAWAR June 2

A significant fall in the number of murders in the province is reported during the month of April. Fifty-four murders were committed during the month as against 65 in the corresponding month last year.

There is, however, an increase in burglaries and dacoities, their number rising from 119 and 7 to 147 and 24 respectively.—United Press.

KARACHI, June 2.

The authorities of the Sind Madrasa, Karachi, have decided to build a fountain to commemorate the literacy campaign which was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Sind on the spacious grounds in its premises.

RAMGARH CONGRESS SESSION

Plans About Recruiting Volunteers

PATNA, June 3.

The first sod in connection with the forthcoming session of the Congress will be turned with the opening of the office of the Reception Committee at Ramgarh, on June 5. Immediately after the opening of the office the work of recruiting volunteers and enrolling Reception Committee members would be taken on hand.

LADY VOLUNTEERS

It is learnt that the services of Miss Mridulaben Ambalal Sarabhai, who has volunteered for the purpose, would be utilised to raise and train a corps of lady volunteers five hundred strong. Meantime the Congress Districts have been circularised to depute one lady worker from each district to Ramgarh to meet and discuss things with Miss Sarabhai. These lady workers would be placed in charge of enrolling lady volunteers in their respective Districts. The ultimate strength of the volunteer strength has been fixed at four thousand to be recruited with the help of the District Congress organisations by Recruiting Officers deputed by the Reception Committee for the purpose.

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

It has been decided to enrol eight thousand members of the Reception Committee. Mr. Ambica Kant Sinha, has been placed in charge of the General Office at Ramgarh and communications in connection with the 53rd Indian National Congress are to be addressed to Officer-in-charge, 53rd Indian National Congress, Ramgarh, P. O., District Hazaribagh.

Ramgarh is accessible by Ranchi Road on E. I. Ry. and Ramgarh Town on B. N. Ry., from both of which bus service is available to the Congress sight. Ramgarh is also a telegraph office. It is proposed to connect the Reception Committee office at Ramgarh with the telephone system. The Divisional Superintendent of the E. I. Ry., Dinapore Division has been approached not to suspend the running of through trains between Patna and Ranchi Road Stations beween June 15 and September 15.

It is proposed to hold all meetings of the Reception Committee and the Sub-Committees at Ramgarh.—United Press.

NO NAVAL TREATY BETWEEN SWEDEN AND BRITAIN

LONDON, June 3.

The Swedish Government today withdrew a Bill concerning safeguarding the neutrality of Aaland Islands to the proposed fortification of which the Soviet recently objected. The Government also withdrew a Bill proposing ratification of the Naval Treaty concluded in London on December 21, 1938 between Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

The withdrawal of the latter Bill was not unexpected in London. The argument apparently is that Herr Hitler's denunciation of the Anglo-German Naval Treaty renders the Anglo-Scandinavian Treaty useless.—Reuter.

Scholarships For Muslim Students

The following 18 scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to poor and deserving Muslim students Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam, 92, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, so as to reach by 30th June 1939 in the prescribed form of the Anjuman which will be supplied on request.

8 Prot. Mirza Hairat Scholarships—each of Rs. 90 p.a.—Arts and Science. (Arabic Second Language preferred).

4 Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships—each Rs. 144 p.a.—B.T., B.Ag., (Medicine and Art).

2 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart. Scholarships—each of Rs. 96 p.a. —Commerce and Industry.

1 Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani Scholarship—of Rs. 144 p.a.—(For Kaira or Broach students).

1 Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship —of Rs. 144 p.a.—Science, Engineering, etc.

1 Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship —of Rs. 90 p.a.—Technical Education.

1 Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Scholarship—of Rs. 50 p.a.—Veterinary.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO ALBERTA'S FERTILE SOIL

Departure For Saskatoon

EDMONTON, June 3.

Their Majesties left for Saskatoon at 22/10 local time. Easy going democracy marked Edmonton's enthusiastic welcome when instead of the daughter of a local leading figure presenting the Queen the ceremony was performed by a girl from an orphan's home.

WELCOME ADDRES.

Alberta's Social Credit Premier Aberhart read an address of welcome when Their Majesties arrived in the legislative buildings. The King, replying, paid tribute to Alberta's "rich and fertile soil, enterprising and courageous spirit." The 90,000 inhabitants swelled by 100,000 visitors who entered the town overnight in 25 special trains welcomed Their Majesties in whose honour a prominent avenue and park are being renamed Kingway and Queen Elizabeth Park, respectively.

Along the lakes outside Edmonton laughing bathing girls in canoes waved to Their Majesties.

Their Majesties are following press reports at the fate of H.M.S. "Thetis" with the closest attention.—Reuter.

Japs Fire On British Steamer "Liwo"

SHANGHAI, June 3.

According to an unconfirmed report a wireless message was received here to-day from a small British-owned steamer "Liwo," stating that she had been fired on by the Japanese. No details of the incident are given.—Reuter.

Resignation From Ajmer Prajamandal

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 3.

Messrs. Hisarilal Gangoral, Hazarilal Jadia and Kanayalal Khandwala have resigned from Ajmer Prajamandal. Imprisonment without trial of Mr. Ratanlal Upadhyay is much resented by the public.

Sultan Of Morocco To Be French Guest

RABAT, June 3.

The Sultan of Morocco is leaving for France on June 10 for a private visit as the guest of the French Government.—Reuter.

"Atlantic Clipper" Completes Second Flight

PORT WASHINGTON, (LONG ISLAND). June 3.

The flying boat "Atlantic Clipper" arrived here completing the second flight of the Pan-American Airways Regular Atlantic Mail Service.—Reuter.

Mr. Champaklal Kotak Marries

A large gathering was present on Saturday evening at the marriage of Mr. Champaklal Kotak at Rambag, C. P. Tank. Mr. Kotak had taken an active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1932-33.

City's Grand Welcome To Congress President

250 Associations Present Garlands: Huge Procession

The arrival of the Congress President in Bombay on Saturday morning was the scene of considerable excitement. One forgot the various controversies which preceded his recent election to office. The President of the Indian National Congress gains more and more respect as India approaches nearer to her goal.

Large crowds had gathered near Victoria Terminus as the hour for the beginning of the procession arrived. The end of Hornby Road which extends to the Crawford Market was closely packed on both sides. People going to their work in the morning paused to pay homage to the President. Englishmen in khaki shorts going in and out of Victoria Terminus asked each other what the crowd was all about. "The President of the Congress is arriving," would be the answer. "The President, really? "

TIMES CHANGE

Times had changed. Ten years ago—or may be twenty—people gathered in such numbers only to see a new Governor or a new Viceroy. Times had changed. How different too from the days when Sir Ernest Hotson, the Home Member, stood on a balcony of that same Victoria Terminus and ordered the lathi charge on the great crowd that had gathered in front to offer Satyagraha! Those who looked out of their offices on the second and third floor could not have missed noticing the difference. It is at times like these that one begins to realise that we have moved, however gradually, towards a measure of freedom and self-respect.

There was one very regrettable feature about the crowds. Though perfectly peaceful and good-humoured they were far from being well-conducted. It was not their fault. There was not enough precaution taken by the authorities to regulate the crowds. People walked haphazardly all over the road, holding up the President's car often. It was only in their enthusiasm that they were unwieldy.

LACK OF POMP: LIFE-LIKE SHOW

One noticed with satisfaction the complete lack of pompous ceremonial. There was no red carpets unrolled No morning coats, no top hats, or "spiked" topees. Men wore the clothes they always wore. It made the whole procession real and life-like.

If this procession had taken place in England, one would have spoken of the weather. Bright sunshine, cloudy skies, the pouring rain—are the alternatives that face a procession in England. We have not much uncertainty here. It was hot and there could not be any commentator who could even tone the weather down to "mild."

Nearing Crawford Market, the crowds thickened. All through the city men gathered in large numbers for "darshan." They were pleased at the thought of seeing their President—a president of the people. The Congress had acquired a growing hold on the imagination of the people and one had learnt to associate it with ourselves. It was only to be expected that there would be occasions when sections or communities would dislike the action of the Congress. But viewed from a broader point of view the Congress had more than justified itself.

BOMBAY TRUE TO HER NAME

The arrival of Babu Rajendra Prasad in Bombay is, therefore, an event of importance to our city. And as always, Bombay was to be found doing its little bit towards making it a success.

CITY'S GRAND RECEPTION

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A GRAND RECEPTION WAS ACCORDED TO THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD, WHEN HE ARRIVED THIS MORNING BY THE CALCU TTA MAIL.

The B.P.C.C. had arranged an elaborate programme for his reception, including a public reception at a special enclosure on the rear side of the Victoria Terminus Platform No. 13, and a procession leading from Bori Bunder to the Congress House.

The first was an unqualified success as nearly 250 associations of the city, including the various Congress Committees and commercial organisations garlanded the Congress President. From a spectacular point of view, the procession was a brilliant one. The procession which started at 9-30 a.m. from the Victoria Terminus took exactly two hours to reach the Congress House and the programme for the day terminated with the flag salutation ceremony by the Congress President.

Reception to the Congress President commenced from Kalyan, where about 25 institutions, including the local Congress Committee, garlanded the Congress President. Messrs. Nagindas Master, B. A. Khimji and G. Kapadia escorted him from Kalyan. At Dadar another reception awaited him when about 50 institutions garlanded him.

Among those present to receive the Congress President were:—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Messrs Bhulabhai Desai, S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Setalvad, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, J. K. Mehta and almost all the Congress city fathers.

At about 9-15 the presidential train reached Victoria Terminus. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai , Mr. S. K. Patil, Miss Maniben Patel, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Mathurdas Tricumjee and others received the Congress President. On emerging out of the platform Desh Sevikas and Volunteers presented a guard of honour. To the accompaniment of the National Band, Babu Rajendra Prasad stepped into the special enclosure on the rear side of the platform when those present gave a rousing reception. A beautifully decorated dais had been specially erected for the occasion by the Bombay Talkies and the Congress President received an endless number of garlands and boquets on behalf of several institutions.

The procession started at 9-30 a.m. from in front of Victoria Terminus and a huge crowd participated. The whole route of the procession was decorated on a grand scale. Buntings, flags and tastefully decorated arches greeted Congress President at every stage and at every turn. The procession had to be held up at several places due to a large number of people garlanding the President.

In front of the Police Commissioner's Office stood a beautiful arch, tempting fruits of all descriptions arranged in gay and picturesque confusion inserted in-between. Some of the processionists took a sudden fancy for these tempting fruits and there was a regular scramble for their possession. The enterprising among them succeeded.

GIFT FROM MERCHANTS

Decoration of a different character was to be seen near Mumbadevi. There was a long row of arches, with sweets hanging about. Another scramble followed and the sweets disappeared in no time

Near the Eastern Cotton Association Building the President received a handsome gift of Rs. 1,001 from the Gold and Silver Merchants' Association.

Balconies, terraces, and all points of vantage along the route were thickly populated. There was an interesting incident near Mumbadevi. A ten-year-old girl was seen at a distance, floating about in mid-air. It worked like magic. When the presidential car reached the spot, the girl slowly came down and dropped a garland on the president. In the twinkling of an eye. She again went up and sat in her original place. She was supported by a rope, connected between the roofs of two buildings.

There was a bigger crowd at Vithalbhai Patel Road and a large number of policemen suddenly appeared on the scene and surrounded the Presidential car. The pilice it appears had advance information about a black flag demonstration. The Vithalbhai Patel Road is the stronghold of Hindu Mahasabhaites and several of them, including women waved black flags. A few flags were thrown on the presidential car.

So far the procession was going slow but now the presidential car moved faster and the processionists found it difficult to keep pace with the result that the procession when it reached the Congress House was considerably thinned.

Two hours' exposure to the scorching rays of the morning sun was too much for the Congress President and the flag-hoisting ceremony in the Congress House was immediately performed.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, TAKEN IN PROCESSION ON HIS ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY, ON SATURDAY.

RAJEN BABU RECEIVED AT KALYAN

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, June 3

Since early morning the Kalyan station platform was crowded with Congressmen to receive the Congress President Babu Rajendra Prasad who came by the Calcutta Mail this morning 'enroute' to Bombay. Exactly at 8-15 a.m. the mail steamed in amidst deafening cries of "Vande Matram" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jay"

Messrs. V. V. Kirtane President Thana District Congress Committee, R. M. Patwardhan President Kalyan city Congress Committee, R. L. Rede President Thana Town Congress Committee, Vasantlal V. Gandhi of the Mulund Congress Committee and many others garlanded the President on behalf of the respective institutions.

Amongst those present were Messrs. Kanji Govind, M.L.A., Kalyan, Devanand Jotha Raja, D. S. Bajpai of Thana and Shamrao Patil, Secretary Thana District C. C.

Economic Development Of North West Frontier Will Be Accelerated

LONDON, June 3.

A Comprehensive review of the political and military situation on the North West Frontier of India "with a view to accelerating economic and general development" is expected to follow the cessation of hostilities in Waziristan, says the "Daily Telegraph" special correspondent

He adds it is assumed in well-informed quarters in London that the general policy of peaceful penetration will continue. There is, however, recognised to be a considerable scope for the expansion of medical, administrative and other services. It is possible that a statement of policy may be made by His Majesty's Government soon after Parliament re-assembles.—Reuter.

90 Red Soldiers & Sailors Return From Spain

ISTANBUL: June 2.

Freed by Gen. Franco, after a long imprisonment in a Nationalist Concentration Camp, 90 Soviet Army Officers and Sailors, who participated in the Spanish war, arrived aboard an Italian steamer "en route" to U.S.S.R.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 2, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 15, 1358
Parsi: Deh 2, 1308
Hightide: 0-51 13-44
Lowtide: 6-47 19-46
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 13m
Exhibition Billiards: K. Kennerley vs. A. K. Shakoor, Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

Monday, June 5.

Matriculation Examination Results.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATHS.

BHARUCHA—Darasha Ardeshir Bharucha, (Dolasa (Kurlawalla), father of Dhun, Pilloo and Gai, and father-in-law of Dr. Phiroz Bharucha of Byculla Railway Hospital; brother of Sorabji, Nathaji, Bhikaji and Rustomji Dolasa, died Saturday morning at 11-15. Funeral at Gibbs Road Dungerwadi at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Resident: Hill near Svadeshi Mills, Kurla.

Mr. Vithaldas Naranji of Waljee Shamjee and Co., Millowners and Cloth Merchants, and son-in-law of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi, passed away on Friday, the 2nd June. Uthamna ceremony will be performed on Sunday, the 4th June at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence 342, Kalbadevi Road.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association (Bombay Branch) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. U. B. Narayanrao's Consulting Rooms, (Girgaum Terraces), 101 Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

"DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 5th discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Bahman Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

Free Hindi Classes will be held at the following places:—

Sharada Sadan School, Sanzgiri Mansion, (opposite Ambewadi Post Office) Girgaon to-day (Sunday) morning between 8 a.m. and 10-30 a.m.

Young Men's Hindu Association to-day (Sunday) morning between 7-30 and 9 a.m. (Vithalbhai Patel Road).

Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday in the evening between 4-45 and 5-45 p.m. (for ladies only).

Maratha High School, Opera House. From Monday to Friday in the evening between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. H. M. Manji will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, when Mr. K. P. Moddappa will move that "Socialism is the sole cure for India's ills" and Mr. G. R. Seshan will lead the opposition. Mrs. Hirlekar will preside.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m on "India should take help from Britain's enemies". Miss S. S. Rao will move the proposition and Mr. T. K. Menon, will oppose it.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Our God and Other Gods" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Stables-Mates", Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Flying Irishman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Lightning Conductor". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sant Tukaram". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Adhikar". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Baji Prabhu Deshpande". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

Congress President To Unveil Bust

The Bust of the late Seth Shivnarayan Nemani will be unveilod by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday) in the Trading Hall of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., Cotton Echange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUSLIM CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The opening ceremony of the offices of the Society by Mr. Noormohamed M. Chinoy, will take place to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Akbar Chambers, Mohamedally Road, (near Musjid Bunder Road).

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Shri Premswaroopanananda Bharati will deliver a lecture on "Religion" today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at 161/67 Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

PROCESSION OF TAILORS

A procession of tailors will start from Apollo Bunder, Apollo Pier Road, Apollo Street, Customs House Road, Mint Road, Fort Street, Churchgate Street, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bazar Gate, Esplanade Maidan, Bori Bunder, Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar, V. G. Patel Road, Girgaon, Royal Opera House, Sandhurst Bridge, and will stop at Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the support of M/S. Chiragdin and Sons who are on strike since last Thursday. All tailors are requested to attend

MEETING OF K. B. READING ROOM

A meeting of the Committee of Management of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall premises of 'Raote House' at Worli.

BELGIAN CONGO DEPUTATION

Mahatma Gandhi will see the Belgian Congo deputationists to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

"Victoria The Great" At Bandra Talkies

The Bandra Talkies are reviving this week the RKO film in technicolour "Victoria The Great", starring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. The performance of the principal artistes is

'This Propaganda Must Stop'

Munshi's Warning To Communal Journals And Leaders Sequel To Sholapur Riots

The Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi writes in "Public Information Series":—

Communal peace in the Province has again been disturbed. Last month in the Legislative Assembly I mentioned the possibility of a Hindu-Muslim conflict in Sholapur. Some of the opposition leaders were inclined to think that my fears were imaginary. Events have now proved my fears well founded. As I write, the unfortunate town of Sholapur is in the grip of such a conflict.

I want the Hindus and Muslims to consider as to what is gained by such ugly and violent exhibitions of tempers. A few Hindu and Muslim lives are lost. Several on both sides have been wounded and yet several other will go to jail and their lives will be ruined. Business was suspended, property was perhaps damaged and the people of Sholapur passed through a terrible time. The taxpayer will pay for the extra costs of the riot. It is a foregone conclusion that the forces of Law and Order will reassert themselves as before and Sholapur will lapse back into normal life. The struggle of the Arya Samajists for what they consider their religious liberties in Hyderabad State will continue as before. What has Sholapur gained? What have the Hindus and the Muslims gained for themselves? Nothing. Then why this orgy of violence?

The responsibility for this loss must lie heavily on the communal journals and leaders. They have been playing with fire and the fire has now scorched Sholapur. It is they who stimulate the unthinking savage impulses in the minds of men. Government could do but little to control this poisonous propaganda. The public alone can, if it fully realises the unfortunate results of a communal clash and counteracts the evil effects of the propaganda by shutting its ears to it, by boycotting communal journals, and by meeting out to communal fire-eaters the place we reserve for incendiaries.

MASS MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Congress President To Address

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Azad Maidan. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C., will preside and Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, will address.

Volunteers belonging to various corps are required to be present at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Azad Maidan.

Loud speakers will be installed and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

Congress President's Programme

TO-DAY (SUNDAY)

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Azad Maidan.

9 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of Address to Congress President by Ghatkopar Municipality.

9-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Ghatkopar.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

5-30 p.m. Unveiling of the bust of the late Shivnarayan Nemani by Congress President at the East India Cotton Association Exchange Building.

Appa Saheb Of Aundh

In the caption to the photograph of Shrimant Appa Saheb of Aundh, which appeared in our issue of 31st May, it was incorrectly stated that he was the "Yuvaraj" of Aundh. Shrimant Appa Saheb is the nephew of the Ruler of Aundh, whose heir-apparent is studying in England.

Maurice Frydman To Attend National Planning Committee

BOMBAY, June 9.

The "United Press" learns that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the National Planning Committee, has invited Mr. Maurice Frydman of Poland and formerly of Mysore who was recently appointed Consulting Engineer to the Aundh State, to attend the meetings of the National Planning Committee in Bombay.—United Press.

JAM SAHEB GIVEN ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY DHROL

Plea For Employing Bhayats And Girasias In States

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, June 2.

It is learnt from very reliable sources that yesterday His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar was accorded a public reception at Dhrol, an adjoining State to Rajkot, when a silver casket and address of welcome were presented to him. Speakers, including some Girasias, spoke pointing out to the rulers that they should from now on encourage employment of Bhayats and Girasias in their States. One speaker is reported to have indulged in unbecoming and provoking language about Banias, Brahmins and other caste persons who have held high posts from generations in the States upto this time. This news has created much uproar in Rajkot especially amongst the communities concerned.

A meeting of Princes has been convened to meet at Jamnagar on 4th instant when other subjects over and above the Federation will come up for discussion.

REGAL
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GORDON HARKER
in the Screaming Comedy
LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR
MYSTERY, THRILLS, LAUGHS!
Extra!
THE DERBY!

'China Is Unconquerable'

DEPARTING CONSUL-GENERAL THANKS INDIA FOR SYMPATHISING WITH FREEDOM STRUGGLE

BOMBAY, Saturday

"INDIA is not only an old and great friend of China but it has also proved to be a friend in need in China's hour of great trial" so said Mr. C. T. Feng the Consul-General of China till recently at Calcutta, now proceeding to America to take up duties at San Francisco, as Consul-General, when interviewed by a "Sentinel" Representative on board 'President Harison', which left this afternoon. Madame Feng and Miss Feng accompanied him.

"Before leaving India I wish to express my deep appreciation for the kind sympathy of our Indian friends, especially to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt Subhas Chandra Bose, and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Although I have been in India for only year and a half I feel as if I am leaving my homeland. I regret very much my early departure from India.

Asked about the war situation in China, he said 'By 7th July next our resistance in China will be two years old. It has proved to the world that China is unconquerable. We are fighting not only for our rights and our freedom as well as the peace of the Far-East, but for permanent peace in the world

"Our soldiers know what they are fighting for and that is why their morale is very high, whereas the Japanese soldiers do not know what they are about; Consequently their morale is not sound. The spirit of the people in China is excellent. Our National policy is for a fight to the finish and will remain unchanged till Japan withdraws its troops from our territory. We have the sympathy of practically the whole world in our cause as it is a righteons one. The whole Chinese Nation is solidly behind our generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek and is prepared to make sacrifices till victory is achieved."

Questioned regarding the latest war news, Mr. Feng said, he received a message, a couple of days back that the Japanese suffered 20,000 casualties in the Hupeh Phovince as the result of a surprise attack.

Madame Feng expressed her gratitude to the Indian women for their sympathy towards China.

Questioned regarding the role of Madame Chiang-Kai Shek (who was Madame Feng's perticular friend) in China's struggle, she said that it was under the leadership of Madame Chiang that Chinese women were shouldering war time tasks. They were even being trained as soldiers under the same conditions as men. Especially she said, 'her courageous work in the war zone in dealing with the vast hordes of refugees moving away from the war-torn areas and the hospital work are noteworthy. 'She is always on the war-front along with the Generalissimo vieing with him in work! 'Though India is supposed to be a hot country, I never felt it and was very happy amidst friends' she concluded.

MR. C. T. FENG, CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL IN CALCUTTA, WHO LEFT FOR SAN-FRANCISCO, TO TAKE UP DUTIES THERE.

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Caltex Win Gossage Cup

W. I. A. A. Lose By Decisive Margin

Cohen Gives Another Convincing Display Of Sound Custodianship

'Delayed' 'finals' have, of late become a most discouraging feature of Bombay Sport.

PUTTING THE CLOCK BACK!

By involuntarily indulging in a regular process of starving off the Championship round to some 'presumably' convenient and remote date—the under-enthusiastic sponsors of local tournaments are only cutting the grass under their own feet. Working up a crowd of 'sport-lovers' particularly soccer fans to fever-pitch enthusiasm and then suddenly applying the brakes—is bound to precipitate negative reactions. No more corroborative evidence of the above need be forthcoming than the 'poor' crowd which turned out on the Cooperage ground last evening to witness the final of the Gossage Cup (Charity) Football Tournament. 'Poor'—because most of the preliminary rounds had regularly attracted thrice as many spectators. The W. I. F. A. could certainly have been more 'charitable' towards a 'Charity' tournament. 'Fan' interest should never be allowed to 'flag' in local championships. It is to be hoped that 'the Powers that be' will in future think twice before postponing a 'final' by an unaccountably lengthy time interval. By setting such dangerous precedents they are simply putting the clock back! Coming to the evening's soccer:

EARLY LEAD.

The match did not turn out to be much of a 'final.' After their recent convincing display against the Senior League leaders—14th. Heavy Battery R. A.—Caltex were 'on paper' definitely three classes above their opponents—W.I.A.A. Staff—and once things started off they lost no time in vindicating themselves on the field. In a fairly well-contested earlier half—the territorial advantage being more with them—the winners netted twice to the Staff's once. Gibson—deputising for Smith, and handicapped by a leg injury—opened Caltex's account in the 5th minute of the game—beating Dayaram with a hard well-placed first timer. (1—0).

COHEN UNBEATABLE.

Spurred by this early reverse—the W.I.A.A. worked hard for the equaliser—but a hopelessly unenterprising quintette—Michael excepted—and the impenetrable Cohen—stood between them and 'success'—and the most they could do was to concede one more 'point,' to their 'technically' superior opponents—Karunakar finding the net, in the 20th minute, with a stinging close-range 'half volley' which beat Dayaram by sheer force of 'pace.' (2—0).

DORAY'S BRILLIANT GOAL.

Caltex continued to press vigorously—but just when most of the onlookers were beginning to figure out a 'runaway' affair for the 'Texians'—Doray enlivened matters by breaking through on his own in spirited 'cavalier' fashion—and having cleverly eluded a host of defenders—for once getting the better of Cohen—with a truly magnificient medium—range low drive into the extreme corner of the net just on the wake of the recess whistle. If Bombay's greatest soccer goalie found himself completely beaten—it was only by a really spectacular 'shot.' (2—1).

DULL LATTER HALF.

On resumption—things took a comparatively uninteresting turn—and the spectators were 'treated' to some really scrappy midfield play. The monotony was only relieved occasionally, by—Cohen's spectacular clearances—Michael's brilliant solo flank sprints—and later in the period—in fact just a minute before full time—by Martin's 'flukish' goal—scored from a yard's range after Dayaram had been hoodwinked.

W.I.A.A. PRESIDENT GIVES AWAY PRIZES.

After the conclusion of the game Mr. N. M. Chinoy—President: W.I.A.A., gave away the trophies to the winners and runners-up respectively—while Mr. Haworth, on the strength of his uniformly good work with the whistle—particularly in the Nadkarni Football Championships—was presented with a well-deserved beer tankard.'

RESULT (FINAL.)

CALTEX	3
W.I.A.A.	1

THE TEAMS WERE:

CALTEX:—Cohen, Wilson and Corton, Maartensz, Telang and Middlecoat, Bull, Gibson, Martin, Taylor and Karunkar.

W.I.A.A:—Dayaram, Baptiste and Bayley, Patrick, Ahmed and Govind, Michael, Lorav, Narayan, Shivaram and Dakuram.

REFEREE.—Mr. Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

(Harwood Senior League) 6 p.m. Caltex v. South Kanara.

SAVARKAR AT JUBBULPORE

Magistrate's Order Under Section 144 Prohibiting Carrying Of Weapons

JUBBULPORE, June 3.

Mr. V D. Savarkar arrived here this afternoon by the Bombay Mail to preside over the Mahakoshal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Conference and was awarded an enthusiastic reception on the platform. Outside the station, he was presented with a guard of honour. Later he was taken to Mr. S. S. Bhargawa's place where he will stay while in Jubbulpore.

BAN ON LATHIS

Earlier in the morning, the Deputy Commissioner after consulting the police authorities promulgated an order under Section 144 prohibiting persons from carrying lathis, swords or lethal weapons within the Municipal limits excluding Gulbazar, the site of the Conference, for seven days as a breach of public peace was threatened in view of previous communal riots in the city and the disturbed atmosphere. The Hindu Mahasabha Reception Committee abandoned the reception procession arranged by them in protest against this order of the authorities.

The Hindu Sabha flag hoisting ceremony will be held in Gulbazar Pandal. The Sikh club is presenting an address to Mr. Savarkar to-morrow morning. The Conference commences its session to-morrow evening.—A. P.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

PREMIER KHER ON PHYSICAL TRAINING

(By J. C. MAITRA)

At the closing ceremony of the first session of the Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivli on Saturday last, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, concluded his peroration with these pregnant words:—

"Our future youth should be in the words of Herr Hitler, slender and swift as a hound, tough as leather and hand as steel and yet ready to understand and sympathise, able to respect the best in those with whom he comes into contact and prepared to suffer for the good and happiness of others:

HITLER'S ACHIEVEMENT

Whether one agrees with Nazism or not the ideal of physical fitness placed before the Germans by their Fuehrer will be readily accepted by all Pursuing this ideal with the zeal and earnestness which the Nazi leader is capable of, he has practically rebuilt the nation and revolutionised the national life of his country. A defeated and fallen nation twenty years ago, Germany is now challenging the might of the whole world, of course, these platitudes did not achieve this gigantic task of making every man, woman and child physically fit and strong. To gain perfect health and strength for the people, the German Government spent tons of money, so to speak, every year. And they went about their business with the thoroughness peculiar to the Prussians. The British and the French Governments are doing no less for their countrymen. And their examples are also well worth emulating.

INDIAN IDEAL

But the basis of their ideal is wrong. It is founded on fear and hatred of each other. The frightfulness of the last European war has not mitigated their thirst for blood in any way. The spirit of vengeance is rankling in their minds all day long. This is certainly not an ideal for Indian youths to adopt and follow. That is why the Premier was called upon to qualify the German ideal of physical perfection with the spirit of suffering for the good and happiness of others." There is no doubt that the Bombay Ministry has made an excellent beginning in this respect. But I must add that they have not touched even the fringe of the problem yet. They will have to spend vast sums of money every year to make the whole population physically fit within a limited space of time. With all their concomitant obligations in different directions, especially prohibition, they have a huge problem before them.

WELL BEGUN

It is, however, gratifying to note that the beginning which was made towards the end of last year by the establishment of the Institute at Kandivli has borne fine fruits. There are now 89 students, all graduates, including ten women, receiving training at the Institute. Several of them are teachers. When they leave the Institute they will go to different parts of the province and impart the training they have received at the Institute to their pupils. There was also a short term course of three months to which 174 men and 20 women attended. The effect of this training may not be visible to the public at once. But within a short time, after these trained men and women have taken charge of their centres and schools, their presence is sure to be felt. A good deal will of course depend upon the assistance which the Government and the public bodies can extend to them.

"VERITABLE PARADISE"

The Government has established this Institute in a very picturesque setting—far away from the bustle and turmoil of city life. It has a vast area of 230 acres of land to make the Institute completely free and independent for all its activities. There is no congestion or dearth of space. And the plans have been laid out and worked up with meticulous care by the Chairman of the Board of Physical Education, Swami Kewalayananda, and the Principal of the Institute, Mr. P. M. Joseph. The Premier was so overjoyed with the appearance of his pet institution" that he was forced to exclaim that "it looked like a paradise." The tribute is well deserved.

MILITARY TRAINING

As for the training given at the Institute the exhibition given by the students in wrestling, jujutsu, boxing, relay races, lezim, cymbal drill and folk dancing was appreciated by all. It was pleasing to hear from the Premier that military training would also be made available to them. In some of the provinces they have alrady taken a lead in this direction. I hope Bombay will not lag behind for long. Every where the question of money stares us in the face. With all the best intentions in the world the Ministry cannot perform a miracle. They are terribly handicapped in their financial resources. Still the question of physical fitness and military training of the people cannot be left untackled for long. The Government will have to find the money anyhow, just as they are doing now in support of their prohibition policy.

USE OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX

In a previous article I had suggested that the money now recovered by the Government from Entertainment Tax should be wholly utilised for physical education and sport. I know that this will not suffice for the purpose. In fact it is too little for it, considering the vastness of the problem. Even then necessity demands that the total revenue derived from this branch of taxation should be set aside for the physical well-being of the people. It must be remembered in this connection that a fair share of this revenue is paid by sportsmen themselves. It is, therefore, wrong to divert its benefit to other channels. I hope the Kher Ministry will not do so in future. There has always been a certain amount of dissatisfaction, even resentment among the sporting public against this tax. But if the money is utilised for the benefit of sport, I am sure nobody will grudge it.

TWO GREAT QUALITIES

Mr. Kher gave a very sound piece of advice to the staff as well as the students in asking them to acquire the two great qualities of national consciousness and patriotism. He stressed on the urgent and imperative necessity of removing "narrow sectarianism, class and communal consciousness and fissiparous tendencies which created unnecessary differences." If the students carry this valuable message home and inculcate its spirit among those with whom they come into personal contact by setting personal examples, they will not have taken their lessons at the Institute in vain. There has been too much of communal and sectarian spirit abroad which is eating away the vitals of our national life. That is why I have been trying in my own small way to prevent the spread of this virus in the field of sport. If the heads of Governments lay special emphasis on this aspect of sporting activities, as Mr. Kher has done, I am certain the day will not be far distant when the poison of communalism will be completely eliminated.

ADVANCE OF WOMEN

Before I conclude I must refer to the lady students who have taken their training at the Institute. In view of the age-long apathy which Indian women have shown towards physical exercises and sport, it is really very gratifying to see a few of them coming forward to be trained as physical Instructress. No doubt there has been a change in the angle of their vision in recent years. Still they are extremely shy and backward in taking the field in a practical way. The world outside is moving fast onwards. In Turkey, woman have made considerable progress under the guidance of their deliverer, the late Kemal Ataturk. Their sisters in India can remain in their seclusion and retain their physical weaknesses only at the peril of their nation. They must be healthy and strong and help the cause of emancipation of their country like their sisters in the West. Those who have taken the lead in this respect are worthy of the highest praise. Let us hope their examples will spread.

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About Studios And Stars

"Miss India"—So She Says!

Joyce From Calcutta, May Be Another Merle Oberon

The following is a Publicity item received from Paramount Studios in Hollywood:—

An 18-year old English girl, who, six months ago, was elected "Miss India" in a beauty contest, is being tipped as an early candidate for British film stardom.

Her name is Joyce Anthony, and she has just been given her first speaking part in "This Man in Paris" now being filmed for Paramount at Denham with Barry K. Barnes and Valerie Hobson.

The man who discovered her is producer Anthony Havelock-Allan who gave Vivien Leigh, George Sanders and John Clements their first screen chance.

And he regards her as one of the most promising discoveries of the year

8,000 COMPETITORS?

Eight months ago, petite, glamorous, raven-haired Joyce left Convent school in Calcutta and entered a "Miss India" contest.

There were 8,000 competitors, but it didn't take the judges long to make their decision. They gave Joyce the title, and with it a cheque for £300, a motor-car, a year's outfit of clothes, and a trip to England.

"My parents, who are English, were naturally delighted at my success," said Joyce between scenes at the studios.

But they hesitated about my trip to England. They didn't like the idea of my travelling all that way alone. However, I insisted on going as I had never been to England. Four months ago I arrived in London where I stayed with friends."

A few weeks ago Joyce went to a party where she met Anthony Havelock-Allan who was then producing a new film, "The Silent Battle," at Denham.

Mr. Allan was so impressed by her beauty that he gave her a walk-on part in the film. Joyce carried it off so well that she was given a proper screen test. The result was her present small-speaking part in "This Man in Paris."

An Actor Cannot Fool His Audience

SAYS CHARLES BOYER

(In An Interview With Ram Bagai)

HOLLYWOOD.

There has sprung up a little coterie of main line and supporting Hollywood players who firmly believe they must constantly study and work hard at finding out how to act—instead of treating it as a Heaven-sent talent which one simply turns on and off as a director orders.

Their attitude is best expressed by a top-ranking woman star—who said: "If we don't criticize ourselves the public will."

Among this group who feel toward acting much as a concert pianist feels toward his playing—that he must practice and learn every day—one finds Spencer Tracy, Charles Boyer, Bette Davis, Luise Rainer, Irene Dunne and Paul Muni.

HOLLYWOOD ORTHODOXY.

You are not born with acting talent—a fixed thing like blue eyes—is the group's theory, but only with a lucky superior emotional energy and imagination. It can remain just that, as in the case of a child violin prodigy who might never be recognized nor ever play unless he were trained and then practiced for decades, they believe.

Most of the members of this well-recognized flock are reticent about discussing their serious, earnest beliefs, possibly because the beliefs can hardly be catalogued as glamorous, or as in the tradition of the usual Hollywood orthodoxy.

Possibly along among them in his good-humored willingness to talk about working-at-acting is Charles Boyer, one of the few top-fight actors who will voluntarily and agreeably talk shop with somebody outside the acting profession. Most actors, your correspondent has learned, disdain shop-talk with outsiders.

Just now, Boyer is at RKO Radio finishing, with co-star Irene Dunne, "Love Affair," a dramatic romance for producer-director Leo McCarey. Boyer plays the part of a Frenchman, a gentleman of many amours who finds, at long last, his one real love. The lady is, of course, Miss Dunne, who portrays an American girl who also has had previous experience with affairs of the heart. Fresh as April rain in interpretation, the romance catapults its characters from gay and exciting flirtation to an honest realization of the meaning of love. Fashioned from an original story suggested by McCarey himself, "Love Affair" spares the emotional horses in favour of honest story telling.

A BUSY MAN.

While it is pleasant and easy to talk to Boyer, it is neither easy nor pleasant to get to talk to him for the fellow is constantly busy on the set. The moment he completes a scene, he begins rehearsing for the next. He wishes to talk to no one. We found him on Stage 11, attired in evening clothes, walking vigorously up and down a stretch of the sound stage perfecting his delivery and gesture for the following scene.

You do not interrupt Boyer. In fact, you cannot interrupt Boyer. He is, apparently, impervious to extraneous sounds on the stage. You wait until he is free. Usually that is toward the tail end of a day in which you have witnessed a man work as hard at acting as, say, a sailor before the mast during a big blow.

In his severely masculine dressing room (where hangs one photograph; a picture of Boyer's beautiful English wife, the former Pat Patterson), he says: "I am sorry I could not talk to you on the set. You see, I make myself believe I am the character I am enacting. I want to think just as he would think, do and act. Always, I must study and concentrate so that I do not forget this man. If I talk to you and tell you what I think, the scene I do next is going to be not so good because then it is Charles Boyer and not the Frenchman in 'Love Affair.' Do you see?"

Boyer is volatile, electric, expressive. His words rush at you and you are conscious of energy in super-abundance behind them. And honesty and conviction too.

AUDIENCE CANNOT BE FOOLED

"You cannot fool an audience," he says. "They are smart. They know when you are fooling, sliding, taking it easy. When you go phoney (he pronounced the word foe-knee) they are not getting what they bargained for, and pretty soon, my friend, they do not like you any more. Then it is too late. Then you are miserable inside and you cannot act because you have a big rock hanging inside your chest.

"It is much better to give an audience a little more than a little less. Maybe, like the chicken, they cannot lay an egg, but they know if the egg is bad. So does the actor."

A serious man, Boyer is an exhaustive student of acting. He believes the actor who reaches stardom and then closes his or her mind to further study of acting, makes a grievous error.

"When you do that," he explains, "you are saying, 'I know everything there is to know about acting; I am perfect; I cannot improve.'"

INTERESTED IN PSYCHOLOGY.

In the library of Boyer's home, is a section of books composed entirely of psychological writings. To these volumes he turns when he is assigned a screen role. "You know why?" he asks. And he answers, "Because if you understand the psychology of a man, you understand him. You can think like him and act like him. You can project yourself into his personality and understand, thoroughly, his every word, every little action. That is so important to an actor. You 'know' that man then."

Boyer is as famous in his native France as he is in America. Only over there his fame is equally divided between stage and screen. He was a star in the flesh instead of celluloid in France first. After he came to America, in 1931, to appear in the French version of "The Big House," and the film was shown in France, he became a film star. It is this fact—that he was trained for the stage—which Boyer believes accounts for his refusal to take a part lightly. "You can't do it on the stage," he says, "and you shouldn't do it for the screen."

You will see Boyer hold Irene Dunne in his arms in "Love Affair." In the past, there has rested in those arms most of Hollywood's glamour girls including Garbo, Dietrich, Colbert, Loretta Young, Danielle Darrieux Jean Arthur, Hedy Lamarr, Sigrid Gurie, Jean Harlow, Katharine Hepburn. For this he has been paid large sums of money. The moral: Be a good actor, the best actor possible, and you, too perhaps, will get beautiful ladies and large sums of money.

A Picturegoer Dares!

He Takes His Hat Off To....

PANKAJ MULLICK—for setting newer and higher standards of music direction 'Dushman' bracketed him with R. C. Boral—'Bari Didi' definitely places him at the top.

* * * *

NITIN BOSE—for having written the inspired scenario of 'Dushman.' Real genius!

* * *

AMAR MULLICK—for his brilliant directorial debut. 'Bari Didi' gives promise of greater things. A 'Shantaram' in the making?

* * * *

SANYAL—for bringing Sarat Chandra's greatest character to life in "Bari Didi" (at Roxy).

* * *

MEHBOOB for discovering a real artiste in Shaikh and for his competent technical direction of "The Only Way."

* * * *

And He Keeps His Hat On To:

A. R. KARDAR for 'Charlifying' 'Thokar' and thus murdering his greatest film.

* * *

BABUBHAI MEHTA (author of "The Only Way") for seeing too many 'useful' pictures; and to....

* * *

RANJIT MOVIETONE for stooping down to 'Return of Toofan Mail'—after aspiring to 'Tulsidas'!

JAMIL ANSARI.

ANTI-HITLER FILM IN LONDON

"Confessions Of A Nazi Spy" Passed By Censor

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Somewhat to the surprise of a number of people, in view of its attitude towards "Professor Mamlock," the British Board of Film Censors has passed Hollywood's anti-Hitlerism picture, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy."

Whether it has been subjected to cuts is not yet announced, but the film will be presented at the Warner Theatre on June 9.

The story, by a former G-man, is based upon revelations arising out of the American spy trials of 1937.

It opens in a Scottish town, where a woman who has a lot of foreign correspondence arouses suspicion by refusing some of her stamps to the postmaster's philatelist son.

BASED ON FACTS

Then an intercepted letter discloses a Nazi scheme to kidnap the American general in charge of the New York Air Force.

It is, according to accounts from America (where the film has been exhibited freely), anti-Nazi propaganda of the frankest sort, and those responsible for the making of the picture claim that everything in it has a factual basis.

Hitler and Goebbels are mentioned by name and the Nazis are shown as callous brutes behaving in the cruellest way towards the unfortunate non-Nazi Germans whom their spy system and treachery bring into their power.

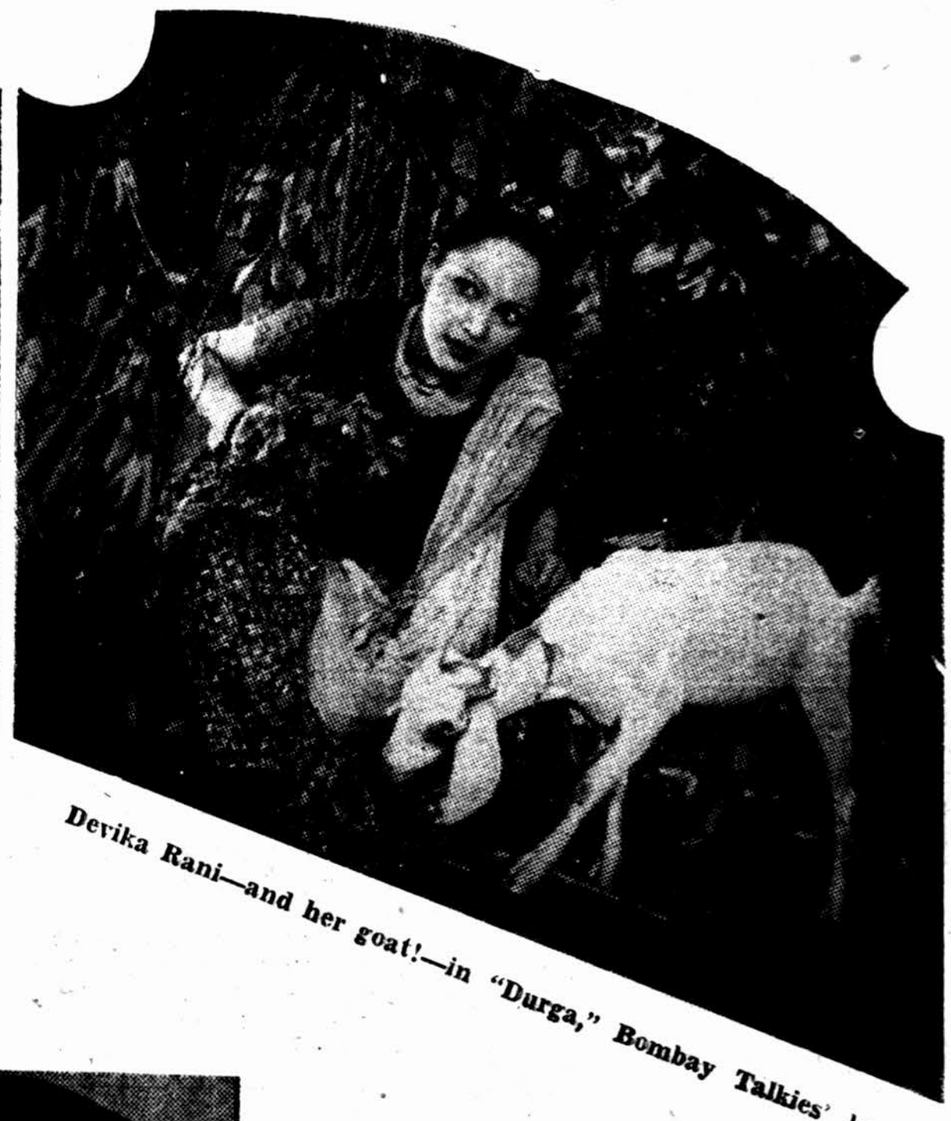
FAMOUS ACTORS

Edward G. Robinson, Francis Lederer, George Sanders, Paul Lukas, Henry O'Neill and George Stephenson are some of the actors in this film, which makes a point, of course, of the Gestapo, but does not bring anti-Semitism specifically into the narrative.

There is said to have been a good deal of more or less mysterious threatening against those concerned during the making of the picture and its production was on sets from which all outsiders were sternly barred.

Now that "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" has been passed, the result of the Censor's reconsideration of "Professor Mamlock," the honest and profoundly moving Russian picture about the Nazi treatment of a distinguished Jewish doctor, is awaited with fresh interest.

Kananbala, Menaka and Sanyal in "Sapera", New Theatres' film.



Devika Rani—and her goat!—in "Durga," Bombay Talkies' latest.

These Films

Are Coming!

RAMOLA

starred in Film Corporation's

"Dil-Hi-To-Hai."

"Tukaram" Vishnupant Pagnis and Leela Chitnis in "Sant Tulsidas," Ranjit's forthcoming release.

Sabita Devi in "As You Please," Sudhama Productions' maiden film in which she is starred with Motilal.

"Terrorism Of Minorities"

Gandhiji On Anti-Prohibition Campaign: Appeal To Parsis

"MUST ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PARSIS HOLD UP AN OVERDUE REFORM WHICH PROMISES TO BRING A RAY OF HOPE IN THE DUNGEONS OF THE LABOURING POPULATION, WHICH FAR OUTNUMBERS THE WHOLE OF THE PARSI POPULATION?"

This question is asked by Mahatma Gandhi in an article in yesterday's "Harijan," entitled: "TO PARSI FRIENDS."

The following is the full text of the article:

Parsi friends continue to favour me with their letters, some of which do not err on the side of politeness. Some are affectionate and so simple that they believe me to be capable of performing wonders.

Among these writers there is one who writes with a lacerated heart and sends me cuttings which contain palpable falsehoods. He asks me to appeal to the Parsis with a view, at least, of purging the opposition of indecency. The language used in the cuttings is not translatable. The families of those who have incurred their ill-will have not been left alone. Vulgarity is too mild a term for characterizing some of the writings. One writer uses language of violence which certainly brings him within penal laws. But the writers have no fear of the law. The writings before me are a fair sample of 'civil' liberty.

I call these writings terrorism of minorities. One writer has given the prohibition campaign a communal turn and has not hesitated to say that Congress Hindus have plotted to ruin the Parsis!!!

Surely abuse is no argument. Let the Parsis who are interested in opposing prohibition carry on whatever agitation they like. But let it be decent, non-violent and within bounds.

Must one hundred thousand Parsis hold up an overdue reform which promises to bring a ray of hope in the dungeons of the labouring population which far outnumbers the whole of the Parsi population?

Every legitimate ground of complaint has been removed by Dr. Gilder. No Parsi whose health requires the use of spirituous liquors will be deprived of them. If Parsi religious rites really demand the use of the fiery liquid, they shall be supplied.

ECONOMIC QUESTION.

Then there is the economic question. Many poor liquor dealers will be hard hit by the depriavtion of their means of livelihood I understand that the ministers are taxing themselves to devise some legitimate method of dealing with them. But it will surely be very difficult, if not impossible, for them to do anything, if the wild ferment is kept up and terrorism short of physical violence is applied.

Not that the ministers should not do justice of terrorism, but it incapacitates them from taking effective action. For instance, it is necessary for the heads of the Parsi Panchayat to confer with the ministers and in consultation wtih them think out a plan whereby prohibition in Bombay can be inaugurated with the least possible hardship. This can be done only if all parties recognize that prohibition has come to stay.

SANITY IN GUTTER

My correspondents have asked me to use my influence with the ministers for withdrawing their measure. They should know that I have my limitations. If I have any influence, it is due to my never crossing the boundary line. Let all concerned know that I have never interfered with the Congress ministers although many of them have been and are my valued co-workers.

Having withdrawn from the Congress, it would ill become me to interfere with their work. The very purpose of my withdrawal would be defeated. What is more, I am most interested in prohibition. No one in India perhaps knows its beneficial effect as well as I do and therefore no one feels its necessity as keenly as I do.

I have seen with my own eyes people otherwise sane lying in the gutter. Having indentified myself with labour, I know what ruin drink has brought to the homes of labourers given to drink. I know that they will not touch liquor if it was not within reach.

We have contemporaneous evidence that drinkers themselves are in many cases asking for prohibition. Have I not my eldest son who was intelligent, brave, patriotic, and capable of sacrifice, and who has been ruined by the drink habit and who is today lost to his parents and lost to society and exists on the misplaced charity of generous donors.

SON'S EXAMPLE

This is not an exception. It is a typical case, as I can say from a knowledge of sons of persons in the so-called higher walks of life. As I write these lines, illustrations of unimpeachable authenticity crowd on my memory I can therefore only ask my Parsi correspondents and others like them in return to help the ministers in their noble and philanthropic mission; for I feel convinced that whatever may be said for or against Congress ministers about their popular measures, their prohibition programme, if they are able to put it through to the end, will go down to posterity as unquestionably the noblest measure of all

NO VOTE-CATCHING

It is no vote-catching device. Prohibition is an integral part of the programme of national self-purification. Twice has it been demonstrated what was possible in the shape of closing of liquor shops even through voluntary effort. Let the great Parsi community, men and women, discarding the unbecoming vituperation, rise to the occasion and help the great reform movement which, if it succeeds will not only enrich India morally and materially but will serve as an impetus to similar effort in the Western world. Many eyes outside India are watching this experiment anxiously and prayerfully.

THE MODERATES

I grant that many Parsis drink moderately and without any visible bad effect. That is an argument not for opposing prohibition but for ensuring that they get their drink if it is proved to be a medical necessity. They should be patriotic enough to recognize that as against their limited experience is the universal experience of the deadly effect of the drink habit.

Grand Variety Entertainment

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
Sunday 11th June 1939 From 3 To 7 P. M.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF DHANURVIDYA

(Art of Archery)

STOPPING OF PULSE & HEART

BY

PROF. SATYAPAL

DIVINE KATHAK DANCES

BY

KUMARI JAIKOOMARI DEVI AND MASTER HIRALAL

Pupils Of Jailalji Of Jeypore

INSTRUMENTAL & VOCAL MUSIC

BY

ALARAKHI BAI, MASTER SADIK EKBAL AND MR. KAPOOR

Instrumental Music will include Sarode, Pakhavaj, Harmonium, Tabla, Sarangi, Jaltarang, Violin, Clarionet And Banjo.

SITAR SPECIALIST

Prof. S. G. Mohiuddin, Pupil of Hafiz Ali Khan will give a display of Sitar, accompanied by Tabla By Gajanano.

PROF. GOPAL SINH

Will give a display of Guitar accompanied by Pakhavaj by Professor Madhavsing Parbatsingh

Admission Tickets Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8.

Tickets can be had from the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

57th Day Of Digboi Strike

Authorities Attempt To Recruit Workers With Police Help Fails

DIGBOI, (By Mail.)

The Secretary of Assam Oil Workers' Union writes:—

The strike has entered upon its 57th day but the workers are as firm as ever. The Company has not succeeded so far in persuading old workers to resume work except a few who have been of little importance to run the work.

A batch of 78 Chittagonians recruited by one European Company Officer arrived here on the 25th morning under special arrangements with the Railway and Police. Of them about 42 were sent back the following day perhaps being of no use. With the help of some skilled indented Chittagonian the Company has after 55 days succeeded only to blow the hooter from the 27th morning.

This is to delude the workers who owing to fear of losing their jobs may feel inclined to resume. But the workers know how to preserve their prestige unstained and keep the pledge they have given to their just cause.

One recruiter at present working in the Company, came with four Police men in a vanette in Barabill Basti and tried to induce one old worker of the Refinery Workshop to resume work, but as the man is quite determined not to join unless and until an honourable settlement has been reached, the recruiter with the Police men went away.

A warning has recently been served by the Magistrate on 4 Union Officials not to say anything in the meeting which is likely to excite hatred in the minds of the people against the Government.

ONE MORE MINISTER FOR C. P. GOVT.

Berar Will Have Chance

AKOLA, May 30

When the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani President of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee was drawn to the news that has recently appeared in some Marathi papers about the appointment of the sixth Minister from Berar in the C.P. and Berar Cabinet and that he is against certain persons whose appointment the Cabinet is favouring, the Hon'ble Mr Biyani said:

"I do not know anything in this connection. I do not think that Ministership is being offered to anybody from Berar. The news that is appearing is either from the interested quarters or is mischievous to create feelings against me in the minds of certain friends whose appointment is alleged. I am opposed to."

Mrs. Kamaladevi who sailed for Europe with her son Ramakrishna Chattopadhyaya was seen off by a large number of friends and co-workers at Mole Station.

KAMALADEVI LEAVES FOR EUROPE

Extensive Tour Programme On The Continent And America

Mrs. Kamaladevi sailed on Friday evening by the Italian stemer Julius Ceaser on an extensive tour of Europe and America. A large number of friends and co-workers saw her off at the Ballard Pier. She was profusely garlanded on behalf of various organisations.

During her sojourn in the two continents, which is expected to last about six months, she will study at first hand conditions in the countries she visits and interpret India and India's attitude to the various world problems.

Mrs. Kamaladevi's tour has a political value for India. Her participation in the International Conferences of Women will bring into broad relief the far-sighted vision that India takes of the world problems.

India's foreign policy is based on the fundamentals of freedom, democracy and peace. So long as Imperialism survives, it is futile to hope for peace in this world. If peace is indivisible, freedom is also equally so. Kamaladevi will certainly interpret this unique position that India has taken up. That will be gain both for the forces of peace in the world and for the development of the Free and Democratic Society of the future.

HER ITINERARY

Mrs. Kamaladevi's tour programme is extensive. She reaches Port Said on 10th June. The Egyptian Wafd Party has invited her to visit that ancient country. She will be the Wafd's guest for a week during which she tours that land.

On 17th June she sails from Alexandria. Touching Rhodes Island, Greek Islands etc. she will reach Athens.

From Athens she proceeds to Venice on the 20th June. After a visit to Naples and Rome she expects to arrive in London on the 24th June. She will be staying there till the 6th July before leaving for Copenhagen to attend the International Women's Congress as India's delegate. During her brief stay in London she will be meeting important personalities

At Copenhagen the Women's Congress commences on the 8th July and will continue till the 14th July. After the Congress she will proceed on a tour of the Scandinavian countries and take a trip to the Arctic region

Thence she will be proceeding to Geneva, Paris and Ireland in the month of August.

She sails for America in September on a lecture tour. She expects to be in the States till December.

Mrs. Kamaladevi has received an invitation to attend as India's delegate to the World Women's Congress for Peace to be held in Cuba.

Her activities as the Un-Official messenger of India will be followed with interest by her countrymen.

Heart-rending Scenes At Co.'s Offices: Women Collapse

(Continued from page 18.)

gram stating that her husband, Stoker Wilfred Hole, was believed to have died while endeavouring to escape from the "Thetis" adding that this would be confirmed when definite news was received —Reuter.

Rescue Work Begun

Divers descended at 5 a. m. G. M. T. to survey the position of "Thetis" and, while below, they were in constant touch with the salvage vessels. When they emerged they made a full report to the Admiralty officials in charge and the rescue work has begun.

The morning papers made swift changes in their later editions to take the news of "faint tappings" thereby they relieved to a certain extent the earlier gloom over the fate of the trapped men expressive in every headline on the pages devoted to the drama.

Press On Calamity

Editorials were mostly written at a time, when the barrier between life and death seemed to be narrow enough to pay wholesale tribute to the courage and fortitude of the men serving the country in such hazardous ways Comments made also freely recognise the tragedy of the time limit, overhanging the rescue parations, which were rendered additionally difficult owing to the position of the vessel and the strength of the tides

Recalling that the number of lives saved in the recent American submarine disaster the "Daily Telegraph" says it is fact beyond doubt that one may well remember at such a moment that sufficiency of the divine-bell d pends on conditions, not present in the Liverpool Bay.

The "Daily Telegraph" draws attention to the poignancy and suspense implicit in an exchange of Morse Code signals between the trapped men and the rescuers, as the submarine lay with her nose in the mud on the sea-bed and her stren above the water.

Meantime, the "Times", discussing the Davis apparatus, says that the fear of dangerous influx of water and no less disastrous depletion of the small stock of breathable air are believed to have been the reasons why the use of the apparatus was discontinued after the first four men escaped.

Seven hours have passed since slight hope was revived for the trapped men in the "Thetis" by the Admiralty statement that divers reported at G.M.T. that they heard faint tappings in the submarine.

Divers descended at 5 G.M.T. to survey the position of the "Thetis" and reported to the Admiralty officials in charge that salvage work had begun.

An attempt was made late on Thursday night to lift the stern with "camels" but it was unsuccessful.

If hope is finally abandoned the disaster will be one of the haviest the Royal Navy has ever suffered in pe ce-time, according to the "Times."

The "News Chronicle" calls for the most stringent inquiry into the "reasons of the accident and the failure of the efforts as rescue".

OLD TIMES
THAT WERE
AS BAD AS TO-DAY!
MAHALAXMI STUDIOS'
PREM SAGAR
the Tale of an AGGRESSION on the LAND of GOLD!
KOKILA, RAMPYARI
INDUBALA & PARESH
MINERVA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45

ON THE SCREEN!
ALL THE SPLENDOUR OF ANCIENT INDIA
in a GLORIOUS Chapter of HINDU MYTHOLOGY:
MAYA BAZAR
Full of Trick Scenes and Plenty of Music!
COMING TO:
CENTRAL
VERY SOON
It is PRABHA !

WHAT WILL HAPPEN ON THAT DAY
WHEN PROHIBITION COMES!
HUNS PICTURES'
FUN-PACKED MUSICOMIC FORECAST!
"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"
with MEENAKSHI and DAMUANNA MALVANKAR
4TH WEEK
MAJESTIC
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45

The WHOLE of BOMBAY GATHERS ROUND
WEST-END
TO SEE SHREE RANJIT
MOVITONE'S Thundering Social Photoplay of Human Emotions!
5
FIFTH FASCINATING WEEK
The KICK
Starring:—
MADHURI,
KUMAR
CHARLIE
Shree RANJIT Hits A NEW High!
Director: A. R. KARDAR
DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.
WEST END TALKIES

Results Of Inter Arts Exam.

63 PER CENT. PASS

THE results of the Intermediate Examination in Arts held by the University of Bombay under old and new rules in March last were declared on Saturday.

Out of 2,995 candidates who appeared for the examination, 1,889 were declared successful. The percentage of passes is 63.

The following are the results:—

UNDER NEW RULES

First Class

241 Bhagwati, P N; 277 Pusalkar, P. R; 795 Kulkarni S B; 1375 Prabhudesai A. S.

Second Class

7 Bhave, Miss N M; 8 Bhave, V M; 35 Marfatia, Miss G M; 55 Pratap, A M; 62 Shah, H P; 70 Tijoriwala, M T; 85 Athavale, V T; 96 Dikshit, Miss S J; 114 Kambli, M D; 115 Kanetkar, Miss L D; 143 Pandit, S A; 163 Sahasrabudhe, V G; 167 Soman, R V; 181 Acharya, S A; 182 Anjaria, Miss S H; 183 Bakshi, P M; 185 Bhatt, N M; 218 Shah, J M; 229 Thakar, K P; 230 Thakore N H; 237 Yajnik, A P; 242 Dalal, R L; 244 Idgunji, Miss M M; 246 Jahagirdar, T S; 247 Kudav, Miss P G; 248 Kulkarni, S S; 249 Kulkarni, W K; 250 Mahadik, K T; 253 Mugve, M G; 254 Murdeshwar, S S; 256 Nandgadkar, P. R; 257 Palekar B B; 259 Ranadive, Miss S A; 261 Shah, H K; 263 Tungare, D G; 265 Apte, Miss K A; 273 Kulkarni, D P; 274 Kulkarni, N G; 275 Mahajan, D M; 281 Wagle, G P; 282 Baxi, R G; 287 Aibara, S B; 296 Bharatia, Miss A N; 302 Bustani, Miss L; 320 Doctor, T S; 321 D'Souza, Miss E; 334 Joseph, A S; 340 Katrak, Miss A K; 349 Lewis, Miss M A; 354 Madon, D P; 356 Mandlik, Miss U D; 362 Mehta, S P; 398; Tembe, V K; 402 Wadia, A R; 412 Cordeiro, Miss M E S; 414 Ibrahim, K M C; 417 Vachha, A J; 420 Bamjee, K K 423 Davar, Miss H D; 431 Jhabvala, H S; 445 Safri, I A; 454 Kadiri, S I; 461 Zakaria, R A B; 464 Correia-Afonso R; 465 Coyajee, C J; 534 Desai, D L; 550 Quraishi, M S M A; 551 Shaikh, I S *POONA* 553 Abhyankar, H G; 562 Buddhisagar, K G; 582 Kolhatkar, Miss D H; 591 Limaye, M R; 623 Badve, S N; 649 Godbole, M G; 650 Gokhale, A N; 668 Khare, Miss K N; 669 Khasnis, M V; 680 Kulkarni, N G; 682 Loharekar, N V; 701 Parshurami, B R; 705 Patil, S V; 710 Phatak, S G; 737 Tulpule, R D; 762 Bhalerao, B. T; 763 Bhandarkar, M M; 765 Darbhe, D R; 766 Dawane, V B; 767 Deshpande, K K; 773 Karnik, S P; 776 Kulkarni, M S; 782 Sapre, A G; 789 Javare, V R; 791 Kanitkar, Miss V S; 796 Lele, G S; 797 Nagarkar, Miss M D; 800 Phatak, Miss M M; 801 Rahurkar, V G; 803 Sangave, V A; 805 Tade, R N; 806 Velhankar, V P; 834 Mascarenhas, A; 835 D'Mello, O L A; 837 Joshi, Miss K H; 954 Joshi, K C; 955 Kapadia, B H; 957 Munsif, R M; 978 Desai, M D; 997 Desai R M; 1032 Joshipura, R D; 1041 Patel, A P; 1056 Joshi, Miss V R; 1059 Mehendale, V V; 1082 Parikh, R C; 1086 Patel, Miss K N; 1103 Patil, N S; 1106 Shah J S; 1118 Shah, B V; 1083 Darji M J; 1186 Desai, G N; 1198 Trivedi, A N; 1201 Banker, Miss K C; 1208 Dalal, K C; 1213 Desai, M B; 1219 Joshi, K C; 1222 Kapadia, C V; 1223 Majmudar, H A; 1225 Mehta, D K; 1231; Munshi, V V; 1234 Pandya, U C; 1235 Parikh, K C; 1242 Sandesara, B J; 1268 Argikar, M P; 1270 Buch, S T; 1273 Joshi, B M; 1274 Joshi, D B; 1276 Patel, M P; 1289 Shah, B. R; 1290 Shah, M J; 1292 Mehta, Miss V N; 1364 Joshi, L C; 1367 Navare, D V; 1368 Sohoni, S K; 1376 Bhingare, L; 1377 Kulkarni, R V; 1425 Hingmire, A S; 1444 Chavan, Y V; 1447 Gabale, G N; 1448 Ghorpade, B S; 1449 Joshi, D A; 1451 Mulgaonkar, P S; 1461 Desai, S H; 1464 Sein, S 1530 Talawadekar, S N; 1541 Prabhawalkar, B H; 1566 Sonde, V D; 1583 Dev, N G; 1596 Mathad, B R; 1609 Tembe, Miss M N; 1615 Naik, K N; 1643 Kalasannavar, C S; 1645 Patil, K N; 1648 Khadabadi, D S; 1653 Bhatt, N H; 1688 Jadeja, B J; 1691 Joshi, B B; 1702 Mehta, K J; 1705 Mehta, R J; 1716 Parikh, M A; 1745 Trivedi, T V; 1747 Vadher, J C; 1755 Dave, N V; 1759 Bhatt, G P; 1761 Shah, S M; 1803 Wadia, C N; 1824 Ramchandani, P H; 1835 Ahuja, J D; 1841 Bhagwani, R N; 1848 Bhojwani, Miss V J; 1857 Choithani, S C; 1862 Gidwani, K N; 1879 Khurana M S; 1880 Kripalani, R V; 1893 Mansukhani, Miss S C; 1931 Wadhwani, D M; 1933 Wadhwani, J T; 1936 Batheja, M T; 1939 Dayalani, M H; 1941 Gurnani, N T; 1942 Hussaini, K A; 1944 Memon, A M H; 1945 Mirchandani, M J; 1947 Sayed, S K B; 1952 Baloch, N B A K

PASSES

2 Bandiwdekar, M B.; 4 Bhatawadekar, K. M.; 5 Bhatkar Miss M. K.; 10 Desai, Miss C. J.; 11 Divgikar, K. S.; 12 Gaokar, G K; 13 Gavankar, R. V.; 14 Ghody, N. M.; 16 Gokhale, K. P.; 17 Gupte, R. Y.; 18 Haldipur, R. N.; 19 Jorapur, H. B.; 20 Joshi, A S; 23 Juvekar, G D; 24 Kale, B K; 25 Kale, M K; 29 Kotawala, G P; 30 Kothare, Miss V V; 31 Kukde, S V; 33 Laud, A K; 34 Lele, D N; 36 Mehta, S M; 38 Mhatre, V K; 39 Mohile, R V; 40 Nadkarni, J V; 41 Nadkarni N M; 42 Nadkarni, Miss T Y; 49 Patwardhan, V S; 53 Pradhan, R K; 57 Rajadhyaksha, R S; 60 Save, B M; 61 Sawant, C D; 63 Sheth, Miss K K; 66 Sogavkar, J S; 67 Taraporewala, B I; 68 Teli, K P; 69 Tharthare, K K; 71 Vaidya, Miss P P; 72 Vaidya V C; 73 Vakil, Miss S M; 74 Vasudeo, M A; 76 Vora, P J; 77 Wagle, G K; 78 Wagle, Miss N P; 80 Wassoodew, Miss S K; 81 Yardi, S T; 84 Athalye, Miss S Y; 87 Chaukar, Miss M R; 88 Chitale, Miss V V; 89 Chodri, D M; 90 Dalvi, V R; 91 Damle, Miss T P; 92 Date, Miss M H; 95 Dhoot, D R; 98 Dumale, S P; 103 Godbole, Miss S W; 104 Haldankar D V; 106 Hudlikar, Miss M P; 109 Joshi, A S; 110 Joshi, Miss S M; 111 Joshi, V G; 112 Juvekar, M V; 113 Kalwari, D R; 118 Katrekar, C S; 123 Kulkarni, P V; 124 Kulkarni V B; 126 Karandikar, Miss N M; 127 Marathe, J Y; 128 Marathe, N H; 129 Mengle, Miss G D; 131 Mondkar, A R; 132 Mulgaoker, Miss N D; 133 Nabar, G T; 136 Nerurkar, D G; 139 Oka, Miss T M; 140 Oke, D G; 142 Pai, Miss G M; 144 Pansare, K B; 146 Patarkar, Miss I A; 148 Patil, N N; 151 Pendharkar, Miss L V; 152 Prabhakar, Miss K G; 155 Pradhan, M R; 156 Pradhan, Miss M M; 157 Rajadhyaksha, G S; 158 Ralkar, Y L; 164 Sathe, Miss D G; 172 Tulzapurkar, V D; 173 Vaidya, B S; 174 Vijayakar, Miss K P; 177 Wagh, Miss M A; 180 akar, Miss I G; 184 Bhatt, J R; 186 Bhatt, S L; 188 Dalal, L U; 189 Damania, Miss M I; 190 Desai, D I; 191 Desai, J C; 192 Desai, T R; 193 Dikshit, Miss J S; 194 Divatia, D H; 197 Gandhi, K P; 198 Gandhi, Miss S R; 200 Jasani, Miss A N; 201 Joshi, S P; 202 Kapadia, Miss C N; 203 Kapadia, Miss M P; 204 Kapadia, S A; 206 Mankad, B H; 208 Mehta, M C; 209 Mota, R K; 214 Patel, M S; 215 Patel, M P; 216 Sanghvi, M R; 217 Sethna, M P; 219 Shah, M R; 221 Shah, R F; 222 Shah, S C; 223 Shah, T R; 227 Sheth, K K; 231 Topiwala, V M; 232 Trivedi, A J; 234 Trivedi, R H; 235 Vora, D L; 238 Patil, R B; 239 Puranik, S T; 243 Gaitonde, M V; 251 Mehta, A Y; 252 Mokashi, V V; 258 Ranadive, Miss N R; 260 Rege, M S; 262 Shambhu, H M; 264 Wagh, D B; 267 Chaubal, V V; 269 Gupte, Miss L G; 270 Gupte, Miss T R; 271 Inamdar, M M; 276 Parulkar, S S; 278 Rajpurkar, B S; 283 Dabha, S D; 284 Mehta, Miss S D; 289 Alphonso, Miss R H; 290 Alreja, P M; 291 Athaide, E; 292 Balsekar, Miss K; 294 Baptista, Miss M; 295 Bengali, Miss C D; 297 Bhat, Miss M U; 301 Bulsara, Miss M S; 305 Clerk, S I; 306 Cooper, Miss P H; 307 Cooper R S; 308 Coutinho, A; 309 Creado, Miss H; 310 Currimbhoy, S H; 312 Dalvi, Miss K; 313 Damany, R J, 317 Dhondy, Miss P J; 318 Dhruva, R G; 319 Dimtimkar, Miss Z A; 325 Fernandes, Miss V M; 328 Fonseca, Miss E; 329 Gomes, Miss O C; 331 Irani, Miss M T; 332 Jana, Miss K G; 333 Jayakar, D B; 335 Joshi, Miss K M; 337 Kapadia, Miss R H; 341 Katrak, Miss N F; 343 Kenkre, J Y; 344 Khorakiwala, F T; 345 Konery, W B 346 Kothare, S K, 348 Lazarus, Miss O; 353 Loyola, Miss E 355 Mahimker, Miss V J; 357 Mankar, Miss N R; 359 Mehta, Miss C C; 360 Mehta, J D; 363 Mistry, B J; 365 Mistry, Miss M A; 368 Murzban, Miss M K; 370 Nadodwalla, Miss D B; 371 Navalkar, Miss L S; 372 Navalkar, Miss V S; 378 Patel, M J; 383 Photographer, Miss K P; 384 Poy, S D; 386 Rege, M A; 387 Rego, Miss B C; 388 Rego, Miss H B; 389 Roberts, Miss C O; 390 Rodrigues, Miss S; 394 Shroff, K B; 395 Shroff, N J; 397 Tarachand, Miss R K; 401 Velloz, Miss L; 403 Wadia, S K; 404 Wagle, Miss V R; 409 Mehta, Miss B B; 410 Shah, Miss P P; 411 Thakker, M V; 413 Divekar, S G; 416 Shivdasani, T R; 418 Gupte, S S; 424 Desai, Miss K U; 425 Deshmukh, V R; 426 Futehally, Z; 427 Hathiram, P D; 428 Irani, D M; 429 Irani J D; 435 Kuka, Miss P J; 436 Kutaya, A T; 437 Minwalla, D B; 438 Mitha, M T; 439 Motivala, Miss K J; 440 Motivala, Miss T F; 442 Nargolwala, B D; 443 Palsetia, M D; 444 Patel, S R; 448 Tamboli, P D; 449 Wadia, A R; 450 Wadia, Miss R M; 452 Kadiani, T J; 453 Gundgi, A K; 455 Mastan, A M; 457 Najmi, A N; 459 Shaikh, M M U; 460 Shaikh, M I; 463 Balsara, F N; 466 David, Miss E S; 467 Dias, D J F; 468 Dias, Miss J I; 469 D'Souza, E A; 471 D'Souza, O; 472 Fernandes, G G J; 475 Lobo, L M; 479 Rodricks, J P; 481 Soares, L; 483 Dias, A S; 489 Kittur, Miss P N; 490 Itkyal, N L; 491 Adodra, N L;; 492 Brahmbhatt, M R; 494 Sagar, P K; 495 Vora, R T; 497 Treasurer, Miss L D; 498 Dastoor, J R; 502 Mishra, G D; 504 Oak, Miss I M; 506 Shastri, V B; 509 Desai, J S; 511 Dewoolkar, G B; 514 Naik, V P; 515 Nevatia, M R; 524 Kandalgaonkar, P M; 526 Patel, J V; 529 Shinde, S G; 530 Tungare, M V; 531 Vichare, K B; 532 Zantye, P V; 533 Agaskar, S G; 535 Desai, K P; 536 Raval, G H; 537 Shah, H J; P; 536 Raval, G H; 537 Shah, H J; 538 Shah, M N; 539 Shukla, Miss R S; 540 Dolas, S P; 541 Jog, S S; 543 Dalvi, S M H; 546 Ismail, A A; 548 Parkar, W M; 549 Patel, S A Y;

CENTRE

552 Abhyankar, G K; 555 Awasthee, R N; 557 Bapat, N S; 559 Bhingarkar, B R; 561 Bondre, P R; 564 Chitamber, P J; 565 Dani, W R; 566 Deokulay, Miss K S; 567 Deshpande, V V; 572 Hattiangadi, Miss S S; 573 Honap, S N; 574 Joshi, D R; 575 Joshi, E V; 577 Kalghatgi, N B; 579 Ketkar, D V; 583 Konnur, B V; 586 Kulkarni, M R; 587 Kulkarni, S K; 588 Kulkarni, Miss V B; 589 Kundaji, P G; 590 Lele, V Y; 592 Mehta, G T; 593 Mutalik, Miss C V; 599 Nene, S L; 600 Nisal, H N; 601 Panse, S N; 602 Patil, V K; 607 Risbud, S S; 608 Salaskar, S G; 609 Saranjame, P N; 610 Satarkar, S Y; 611 Shan, C P; 612 Shah, M N; 613 Shah, V M; 616 Unde, N S; 617 Vartak, Miss S M; 618 Vyas, K A; 619 Yelgaonkar, M N; 620 Apshankar, N D; 621 Apte, Miss H V; 622 Argaue, V D; 624 Bapat, Miss K P; 625 Belsare, Miss K V; 626 Bendre, S D; 627 Bhatawadekar, M V; 632 Chitale, S D; 633 Chopde, Y B; 634 Dandavate, N R; 635 Dange, C D; 636 Dani, Miss K B;; 637 Date, G G; 640 Deshmukh, G R; 641 Deshmukh, Miss I P; 642 Deshmukh, Miss M P; 644 Dhere, Miss S H; 645 Dikhale, S M; 646 Gadgil, G P; 647 Ganu, V R; 648 Ghaskadbi, M V; 651 Gokhale, G K; 652 Gokhale, Miss P K; 653 Gome, G B; 654 Gupte, Miss K J; 658 Jathar, Miss B V; 659 Jog, Miss L S; 661 Joshi, P G; 662 Joshi, P K; 663 Karekar, S M; 667 Karmarkar, V N; 672 Koli, S M; 673 Korphalkar, V V; 675 Kshirsagar, J N; 677 Kshirsagar, R J; 679 Kulkarni, Miss I V; 681 Kulkarni, V M; 693 Lonkar, Miss L V;; 685 Manerikar, Miss I V; 681 Kulkarni, V M; 683 Mehendale, Miss I K; 689 Mehendale, P P; 690 Mhaskar, Miss K N; 692 Neve, G V; 695 Oka, B G; 698 Paranjpe, D V; 699 Paranjpe, S R; 703 Patankar, M S; 704 Pathak, S Y; 707 Patwardhan, Miss M N; 708 Pawar, Miss V N; 709 Phatak, Miss K V; 711 Pitkar, Miss D D; 713 Pradhan, Miss S S; 715 Ranade, G B; 716 Sable, P D; 717 Sahasrabudhe, S G; 719 Sane, Miss K C; 736 Tulpule, Miss P G; 738 Sathe, V M; 723 Shaikh, Miss K I; 724 Shejwal, Y L; 725 Shenolikar, H S; 726 Shete, T R; 730 Tathavadkar, M V; 732 Tilak, M V; 734 Tipnis, Miss M N; 735 Tulpule, Miss K C; 736 Tulpunle, Miss P G; 738 Upasani, N K; 739 Upasani, P D; 740 Utpat, G B; 741 Vaghmare S S; 742 Vaidya, G V; 744 Vaidya, Miss L D; 745 Vartak, Miss Y V; 746 Vashishtha, Miss S V; 747 Vetkar, T K; 749 Yadav M N; 751

(Continued on page 30.)

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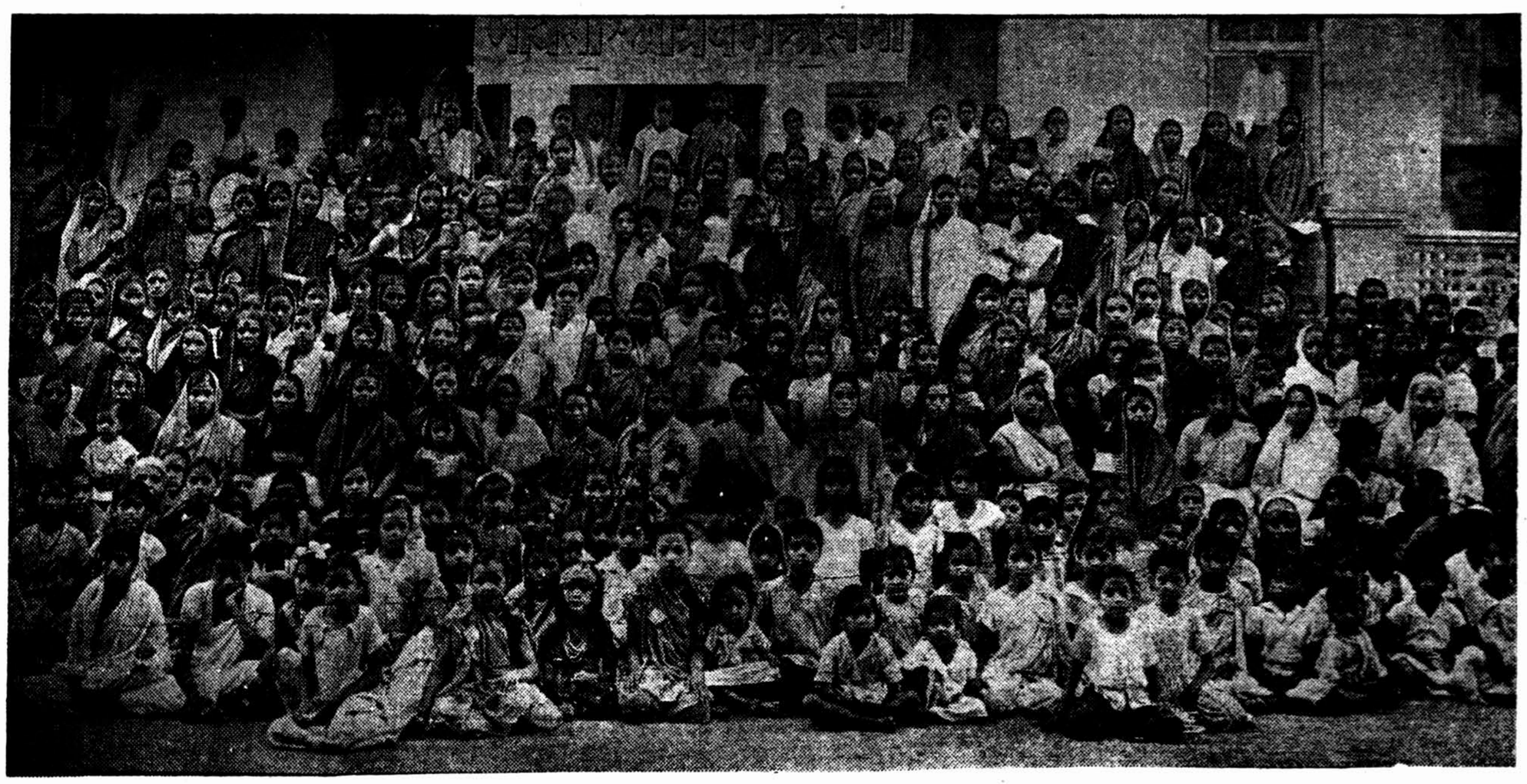

Delegates to the 3rd Session of the All-India Bhavsar Kshatriya Mahila Conference held in Bombay on the 22nd May, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sharadabai S. Relekar of Mandya (Mysore State).

Right To Divorce

Deshmukh's Bill Merits Consideration At Hands Of Society

A plethora of protests has been raised against Dr. Deshmukh's Bill by our social autocrats writes Mr. Jotish Chandra Bose in the course of an article in the "advance."

They contend he continues, that demoralisation has set in and social structure placed on high ideals is surely to tumble down in no time, otherwise who could conceive such an astounding idea of 'divorce' as going to be legally valid. They shudder at the very dream of the idea.

Marriage, no doubt is a sacred tie, but should that mean that a husband will be allowed to marry as many times as he likes even in the life time of her wife while the latter will go on worshipping the former without ventilating any grievances? Surely there should be an end to such a state of things and the sooner it is done away with the better for society. Instances can be multiplied to show that many an unfortunate wife has been compelled to end her life unable to put up with the whims and caprices of her husband.

Their very existence depends upon the pleasure and sweet will of their earthly lords. She should be prepared to receive with a smile her drunken husband when he returns during the small hours of the morning after a successful pleasure brawl elsewhere and she is at the same time expected to lose herself in nursing and caressing him to bring him round to his proper self. That according to the elder leaders of the society is the highest type of ideal womanhood.

Imagine the state of mind of the unfortunate girl at the moment. After passing a sleepless night probably with her child hugging in her breast and with endless tears rolling down her cheeks and an uncontrollable emotion, she has to greet her lord regardless of the agonies of her soul. If she fails to acquit herself creditably at this critical moment Almighty only knows what might happen to her.

But our social autocrats have simply slipped over the other side of the shield. A woman's slightest fault is inexcusable. Even a suspicion is sufficient enough to raise a tempest over a tea pot. She is then taken to task not only by her lord to whom she has been entrusted, but in conjunction with his mother and others she is made to suffer unbearable agonies and cases are not rare when she is tortured to death. Can inequity and injustice go further?

Now to return to Dr. Deshmukh's Bill itself. As an emancipated woman feels that she has been wronged by society and society-governed laws and as in consequence thereof there is bound to crop up a dissatisfaction in her mind, the time has come when social laws should be altered as to be made amenable to reason and justice.

Marriage, according to custom nowadays rests on parental authority and as the parties joined together are strangers there is every likelihood of there being differences—may be in temperament, instinct, ideologies and others. When western marriage, based on love and courtship, and where the parties already known for a number of years can study each other, fails, there is no reason why wedlock between strangers would in all cases produce uniform good results.

Over and above education has now come to the aid of woman and she has learnt to think independently of her own. She is no longer a lump of flesh to be moved and directed by man.

Taking all these aspects of modern tendencies into consideration Dr. Deshmukh's Bill surely merits consideration at the hands of society. But certain changes are to be made, and man and woman should have equal rights to exercise this function if and when justice demands.

H. P. B.

THE SPHINX OF XIX CENTURY

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky As The World Saw Her

(BY "PARASTANDEH")

In life H.P.B. had a habit of moving one foot when she was thinking intently and she continued that movement almost to the moment she ceased to breathe ...when she passed away no time was lost in vain regrets, we all tried to think and to do what she would have wished under the circumstances, and we could only be thankful she was released from her suffering.—L.M. Cooper.

H.P.B. has taught us, that the personality is the impermanent part of man's nature and the mere outer dress of the real individuality.—G.R.S. Mead.

H.P.B. shows the purpose of life. H.P.B. taught Theosophy as a living power in our lives. She lived a hero's life, and died a martyr's death. William Kingsland.

"There was only one H.P.B., there never will be another."

H.P.B. is dead, but the great Soul that was embodied in her form, still lives. H.P.B. is called "The Sphinx of the 19th century. —Franz Hartmann.

What H.P.B. wanted she thought, and what she thought she said and what she said she acted, regardless of any consequences. In her, as in an innocent child thoughts, words and acts were one and in harmony.—The Masters.

She never even once took pride in her spiritual achievements.—W.Q. Judge.

H.P.B. was very simple. "No I will not be called Madame; not by my best friend, there was nothing said of that when I was christened, and if you please I will be simply H.P.B. W.R. Old.

H.P.B. has succeeded in getting the key of the true Hindu and therefore of the subsequent Buddhistic Secret Philosophy, there can be no question about it.—Rai B.K. Laheri.

All through her life, the dominant note of H.P.B.'s character has been power; in early years, power without light; then later, power and light in equal balance. —Charles Johnston

Nothing was too small or minute for her most careful attention.—Isabel Cooper Oakley.

She passed away like a sentinel at his post, in the arm chair in which she taught and wrote—the best and truest of Teachers, the most faithful and untiring of Messengers."

Results Of Inter-Arts Exam.

(Continued from page 28.)

Desai, K R; 753 Negandhi, H S; 754 Pandya, C U; 755 Rana, M H; 760 Agashe, B K; 761 Barve, Miss A G; 764 Bhate, Miss B G; 769 Garkheakar, Miss I P; 770 Havanur, D G; 771 Joglekar, Miss Y B; 772 Karambelkar, R S; 774 Keskar, D K; 777 Kulkarni, V D; 778 Pore, S S;; 779 Rajwaday, S G; 781 Sabnis, V T; 783 Bapat, M D; 786 Dikshit, B R; 787 Divekar, A D; 788 Gupte, Miss H V; 792 Keskar, G T; 794 Kulkarni, R N; 798 Patvardhan, P R; 799 Patwardhan, Miss B V; 802 Rajahansa, V S; 804 Sohoni, Miss D K; 807 Abhyankar, P D; 808 Barreto, Miss M O; 809 Cheema, Miss N K;; 811 Mascarenhas, Miss J; 812 Paranjpe, M N; 814 Rodrigues, Miss I; 818 Vaidya, V V; 819 Almaula, Miss C C; 822 Hamdulav, M I; 825 Shaikh, A S; 826 Avubi, M S A S; 829 Bhalerao, S S; 831 Khan, N A K G K; 832 Syed, I H; 836 Honan, N M; 838 Puranik, B C; 844 Chavan, K S; 850 Khare, S A; 852 Nene, R G; 853 Padhye, G V; 854 Panse, M G; 859 Shah, H P; 860 Shah, R R; 861 Shah, S C; 865 Tambaku, R N; 870 Bartake, Miss M B; 872 Bhagwat, S N; 873 Bhide, P R; 878 Charkranarayan, Miss M P; 881 Deshpande, Y B 883 Gujar, M L; 885 Humbad, G M; 888 Jejurikar, R D; 891 Kuber, W P; 893 Kurudkar, P N; 898 Naik, R N; 900 Nimkar, Miss K A; 902 Patil, V A; 903 Petkar, C R; 904 Phatak, Miss M M; 905 Ravetkar, D A; 907 Satoskar, B S; 908 Sawant, B V; 913 Thosar, V L; 916 Vedmutha, L C; 917 Vora, U. D. 918 Rana, B. T. 919 Vyas, J B; 920 Patil, V S 922 Bomboat, H F; 923 Khambaty, G M; 925 Desai, G V; 926 Raval, H N; 927 Shaikh, A H; 930 Upadhyaya, Miss M D; 931 Barot, P C; 932 Bhatt, B N; 933 Bramania, I C; 934 Desai, Miss S K; 935 Desai, Miss S M; 937 Khandwala S H; 938 Mehta, D N; 941 Naik, D D; 942 Naik, M B; 943 Naik T H; 944 Patel, M L; 946 Patel, S N 948 Patolawala, Miss H C; 949 Purohit, J N; 951 Valand, N G; 953 Bhatt, B C; 958 Anklesaria, Miss R D; 959 Daruwalla, M S; 960 Desai F H; 961 Digaria, Miss H F; 962 Doctor, R K; 963 Engineer, P D; 964 Hanslod, Y I; 965 Hazariwala C C; 966 Manga, A I; 968 Okadia, A H; 969 Patel A M; 970 Patel Miss K J; 972 Vakil, N R; 976 Variava, C D; 977 Bhorania, U A; 979 Gandhi, R S; 981 Patel, A S M; 985 Mirza, M B; 986 Pathan, R R; 989 Desai, K A; 990 Gandhi, M R; 991 Hora, Miss S K; 992 Shroff, B J; 994 Dalal, R M; 1003 Marfatia, N M; 1007 Pandya, R M; 1008 Pankhi, C G; 1009 Patel B R; 1010 Patel, H P; 1012 Patel, N R; 1015 Vakil, Miss S C 1016 Zaveri, R B; 1017 Diwanji, P C; 1018 Jagiwala, N G; 1019 Hakimuddin, A A; 1020 Saiyed, A D; 1021 Shaikh, I R; 1023 Ramaque, Q A H; 1024 Amin, G U; 1025 Autade, P M; 1026 Bodas, S D; 1030 Detha P T; 1031 Gadhavi, A R; 1033 Kapadia, T S; 1034 Kapasi, C B; 1035 Kariekar, M V; 1036 Kelkar, L K; 1037 Mazmudar, M R; 1038 Mehta, B K; 1039 Modi, C G; 1044 Patel, N H; 1051 Bagai, M V; 1052 Chitale, M V; 1053 Jadhav, B S; 1054 Jadhav, D G; 1058 Mavlankar, Miss K N; 1060 Modhak V M; 1061 Nadkarni, Miss M H; 1062 Naik, Miss S P; 1063 Patil, B A; 1064 Patil, N B; 1068 Sonawane, B P; 1069 Brahmbhatt, C C; 1070 Buch, J P; 1072 Desai, M M; 1074 Gandhi, N C; 1075 Jani, S N; 1076 Joshi M B; 1077 Joshi, R D; 1078 Mehta, I P; 1079 Mehta Miss V P; 1080 Nandi, V J; 1083 Patel, D K; 1084 Patel, J K; 1085 Patel, J S; 1087 Patel, Miss M H 1088 Patel, Miss S C; 1090 Shah, J K; 1091 Shah, L N; 1092 Shah, M K; 1093 Shah, R C; 1094 Shah, R V; 1096 Sheth P H; 1099 Inamdar, M R; 1100 Shah, T M; 1105 Tilak, G S; 1107 Adhikari H R 1110 Majmudar, H L; 1111 Pradhan, C G; 1116 Pathak, K D; 1117 Shethji; M D; 1119 Patel, N M; 1120 Bohra, F A; 1121 Master, Miss R B; 1124 Pathan, Y I; 1125 Shaikh, A A; 1126 Sholapurwala F K; 1130 Chintaman A I; 1131 Ida, B A; 1133 Mulla, G F; 1136 Limaye J G; 1137 Madkikar, P H; 1138 Mehta, I K; 1141 Parikh, J C; 1142 Poonekar, V L; 1143 Pradhan, D H; 1147 Shah, N D; 1150 Trivedi, R S; 1151 Upiap, M K; 1153 Desai, C K; 1154 Deshmukh, R A; 1156 Patil, H N; 1157 Patwardhan, P G 1159 Tambe, S R; 1160 Vaishampayan, G S; 1163 Bhatt, C C; 1164 Bilgi, B S; 1165 Dave K M; 1172 Mehta, K J; 1173 Parikh, R C; 1174 Shah, B N; 1177 Shah, S J; 1178 Sheth, H D; 1187 Dharmadhikari R M; 1188 Dhebar, P K; 1190 Ghodadra, S M; 1192 Pandya, D V; 1195 Patel, D J; 1196 Rathod, H D; 1197 Sutar, A R; 1199 Vora, A K; 1200 Adenwala BM 1202 Bhachech, D C; 1203 Bhatt, M U; 1204 Bhatt, Miss R J; 1207 Bhimpuria, M C; 1209 Dalal, S C 1210 Dalal, Miss S J; 1211 Darji, S R; 1214 Desai, Miss P M; 1215 Dhamalia, M M; 12-16 Jesalpura, S T; 1217 Jooshi, A M; 1220 Joshi L A; 1224 Maraiya, G H; 1226 Mehta, Miss P C; 1227 Mehta, P P; 1228 Mehta, Miss S B 1229 Modi S A; 1230 Munshi, N H; 1232 Pandya, M M; 1236 Patel, D S; 1238 Patel, K L; 1239 Patel, S K; 1241 Raval G R. 1243 Shah, B B; 1244 Shah, B B; 1245 Shah, H M; 1248 Shah N S; 1249 Shah, S M; 1251 Shastri, I V; 1252 Shodhan, Miss M G; 1255 Thakar, P B; 1256 Thaker, P M; 1257 Thakore, M K;; 1260 Trivedi, Miss J M; 1265 Vaishnav, B V; 1271 Dholakia, J B 1275 Mankad, B B; 1279 Amin, I K; 1280 Barot, J C; 1281 Bhatt, V C; 1282 Brahmbhatt, R K; 1287 Pathak, J B; 1291 Bhagalia Miss M F; 1293 Mobedji, Miss G J; 1294 Shah, D P; 1295 Vincent A M; 1297 Shodhan, Miss R G; 1298 Buch, R V; 1299 Chapatwala, C T; 1300 Christian, J G; 1303 Patel, I I; 1304 Shaikh, H L; 1306 Borsada, Miss A K 1307 Desai, J V; 1508 Gugarman, I I; 1309 Lokhandwala, A F; 1311 Parikh, N G;; 1312 Koreishi, K M; 1313 Munshi, O A; 1314 Puthawala, A K; 1315 Tahquiqui, O B M; 1316 Ginwalla, J R ; 1317 Kankeshwar, N H; 1318 Parmar, K B; 1319 Patel C R; 1320 Acharya, N M; 1322 Dave, M C; 1323 Desai, Miss L M; 1324 Dhandhukia, N M; 1325 Doshi, Y F; 1327 Jambusaria, M C; 1328 Joshi, R H; 1332 Parikh, R T; 1334 Patel, B D; 1336 Pathak, B J; 1338 Shah, N M; 1340 Shah, R M; 1341 Shah, S J; 1342 Shah V J; 1344 Thakar, B K; 1345 Tripathi S A; 1346 Trivedi K H; 1348 Vaishnav, J G; 1352 Deshpande, G U; 1354 Khannukar, K M; 1356 Sathaye, Miss V R 1359 Apte, H G; 1360 Apte, S V; 1361 Bapat, N S; 1362 Bhide, D M; 1363 Chitnis, D R; 1365 Kulkarni, E M; 1370 Wagle, G S; 1378 Raibagkar, H K; 1380 Athalye, K V; 1381 Chiplunkar, B V; 1382 Donki, G S; 1385 Kolhatkar, M Y; 1386 Kulkarni, K R; 1392 Bhosale, R Y; 1393 Deval, G S; 1394 Ghate, A P; 1395 Ghorpade, D R; 1402 Angadi, R G; 1403 Chiniwar, G B; 1404 Kudari S C; 1406 Patil, S S; 1408 Sannagaudar, H B; 1411 Almelkar, B R; 1412 Bhonsale, B Y; 1413 Godboie, M S; 1415 Kulkarni, L; 1416 Masurkar, V V; 1420 Walavalker, S A; 1422 Chitre, S A; 1423 Garde, D M; 1424 Gujar, C T; 1426 Joshi R D; 1427 Joshi, V D; 1428 Karkhanis, Miss I S; 1431 Kulkarni, M; 1432 Nikte, J T; 1433 Patankar, S D; 1438 Somanath, Miss L T; 1439 Swami C C; 1440 Thakar, Miss K V; 1442 Kulkarni, S; 1443 Pyati, S G; 1445 Apte, D P; 1446 Aundhkar, G D; 1453 Thakur, R G; 1454 Lagali, H K; 1455 Patil, S V; 1456 Borgal, J S D; 1457 Sufawar, M S; 1460 Pathan, K I; 1462 Gonsalvis, J B; 1463 Kulkarni A B; 1465 Bhonsale, G S; 1467 Desai V B; 1468 Jamenis M S; 1469 Karmarkar, D S; 1474 Borgavkar, T S; 1475 Khandekar, B; 1477 Guhagarkar; 1479 Prabhavalkar, G R; 1480 Sardeshpande, R S; 1483 Aitwadekar, Miss B B; 1484 Aigaonkar, Miss N K; 1486 Amble, A T; 1488 Bawadekar, M S; 1490 Chougale, P; 1494 Deshpande, S S; 1495 Dige, S K; 1496 Duduskar, C S; 1503 Kaley, Miss J S; 1505 Khanolkar, K S; 1507 Kulkarni, S V; 1508 Magdum, S D; 1510 Mirajkar, Y G; 1514 Patil, P D; 1516 Patil, R R; 1517 Patil, S S; 1521 Rajadne, B V; 1522 Rangnekar, E V; 1524 Samant, M L; 1525 Savant, P D; 1526 Shinde, J M; 1528 Shrikhande, B R; 1529 Sirnaik, V G; 1531 Todkar, S K; 1533 Bhat, K M; 1534 Ladikyal, G N; 1535 Mathad, S D; 1537 Purushan, V G; 1538 Uppar, N L; 1539 Barve, G N; 1544 Desai, G V; 1545 Deshpande, M V; 1546 Deshpande, V N; 1548 Gokhale, Miss V G; 1549 Golikeri, A D; 1550 Gourgonda, N B; 1551 Hulgi, S J; 1552 Hulsogi, Miss S K; 1555 Kshatriya, N B; 1558 Lad, G S; 1560 Nadgir, S E; 1561 Nimbalkar, Miss R I; 1564 Parande, N R; 1565 Patil, V R; 1567 Telang, J M; 1568 Dhopeshwarkar, Miss V G; 1569 Gokhale, Miss S G; 1570 Gunjikar, Miss L K; 1572 Karandikar, Miss M S; 1573 Kolekar, S M; 1575 Ambi, M M; 1577 Belgaumkar, V G; 1580 Biradar, G S; 1584 Devale, K V; 1585 Devang-Math Miss V N; 1589 Inganhalli, S S; 1590 Itagi, H R; 1592 Korlhalli, A S; 1598 Narendra, R H; 1599 Patil, B R; 1601 Patil, S K; 1602 Saswihalli, N B; 1604 Hegde, K S; 1605 Hegde, R S; 1607 Kamat, V R; 1608 Rane, R S; 1610 Desai, R G; 1612 Kulkarni, B R; 1613 Kulkarni, D S; 1614 Kulkarni, S N; 1616 Naik, M K; 1617 Aranha, Miss O M; 1618 Byramjee, Miss N S; 1619 D'Souza, Miss G S; 1624 Kaleemnavar, I H; 1625 Karaka, Miss P M; 1628 Pathan, M A M; 1630 Risaldar, R M; 1632 Vaizado T F X; 1633 Gaekwad, L D; 1636 Khandekar, G S; 1637 Kulkarni, M B; 1639 Madhale, L D; 1640 Bellubbi, P B; 1644 Kattimani, D G; 1647 Sabnis, V A; 1649 Agaria, J A; 1650 Bakshi, H V; 1651 Bam, Miss A M; 1652 Bhatt, A B; 1655 Dave, A B; 1656 Dholakia, L M; 1657 Dholakia, N M; 1659 Ganatra, M P; 1660 Joshi, A D; 1662 Mehta, R B; 1663 Pajvani, D P; 1664 Parikh, M A; 1665 Pattani, B V; 1666 Patwari, P C; 1668 Sunavala, F A; 1671 Vora, S A; 1672 Bakshi, S H; 1678 Bhatt, P M; 1680 Bhatt, S N; 1681 Dave B M; 1685 Desai, D M; 1686 Doshi, M A; 1689 Jani, C C; 1690 Jani, S H; 1692 Joshi, C M; 1693 Joshi, M N; 1695 Joshi, M J; 1696 Joshi, V P; 1698 Makwana, T O; 1700 Mehta, H M; 1706 Mehta, S C; 1710 Oza, T H; 1711 Pandya, B R; 1712 Pandya, D J; 1713 Pandya, K M; 1714 Pandya, V K; 1715 Parekh, P J; 1717 Patel, G R; 1718 Patel, J J; 1719 Patel, L K; 1723 Sanghavi, H P; 1724 Shah, G M; 1725 Shah, M C; 1727 Shah, N P; 1728 Shah, P S; 1729 Shah, S M; 1730 Shah, S M; 1731 Shah, V M; 1732 Shah, V D; 1733 Sheth, B K; 1735 Shukla, H B; 1738 Trivedi, A M; 1743 Trivedi, M H; 1744 Trivedi, R C; 1746 Upadhyaya, P R; 1748 Vidani, M P; 1753 Vyas, P J; 1757 Shukla, B N; 1762 Varia, P S; 1767 Joshi, P F F; 1769 Patel, A B; 1770 Shah, S H; 1773 Shah, C M; 1774 Udhas, K D; 1775 Khalifa, A S N; 1783 Shinde, P R; 1784 Katria, Miss J M; 1785 Manek, Miss G V; 1787 Trivedi, C A; 1790 Advani, Miss C M; 1791 Balchandani, T W; 1792 Coyajee, R M; 1795 Fonseca, Miss Q; 1797 Laskari, Miss J C; 1798 Lulla, N B; 1799 Malkani, P K; 1800 Malik, Miss K; 1801 Rahman, T A; 1802 Shahookar, Miss D S; 1807 Lulla, Miss D B; 1810 Ailawadhi R G; 1811 Baloch, S S; 1812 Bukhari, M A A; 1813 Chandia, K I; 1816 Irani, J K; 1817 Lrani, Miss S S; 1819 Jhuremalani, T K; 1820 Kazi, M A; 1826 Shaikh, W M H; 1827 Soneji, P I; 1828 Advaney, M P; 1830 Advani G U; 1834 Adwaney, G H; 1836 Ahuja, U L; 1837 Ajwani, U H; 1838 Akhund, S M R; 1840 Bagwani, C W; 1843 Balchandani, D H; 1845 Bhatia, G L; 1846 Bhawnani, Miss R H; 1849 Bijlaney, T P; 1851 Bull, H C; 1854 Chandiramani, Miss S C; 1856 Chhugani, P M; 1858 Dhirmalani, K K; 1860 Gianchandani, S T; 1861 Gidwani D S; 1864 Gidwani, Mis S C; 1868 Hingoraney, C T; 1871 Hirarandani, R N; 1872 Kalyani, N V; 1873 Kamlani, H S; 1874 Karamchandani, B L; 1875 Karamchandani, Miss S S; 1876 Keswani, Miss D G; 1877 Khemani, N N; 1883 Lala, P C; 1884 Lalvani, B R; 1887 Lalwani, A B; 1888 Lulla, B S; 1889 Madani, G N; 1894 Masand, B T; 1895 Matta, L T; 1896 Memon, A V M; 1897 Memon, J H A; 1901 Mirchandani, G T; 1903 Mirchandani, M H; 1907 Punwani, V K; 1908 Rajani, S R; 1909 Ramchandaney, H K; 1911 Sadani, Miss L R; 1912 Samo, A M M T; 1913 Shahani, Miss R T; 1914 Shardha, M K; 1915 Shewakramani, J H; 1916 Shivdasani, Miss L B; 1917 Shivdasani, Miss L B; 1918 Sidhwaney, N V; 1919 S B; 1918 Sidhwaney, N V; 1919 Sitlani, S J; 1920 Sukhwani, L M; 1925 Tulssanney, L J; 1926 Vaswani, Miss A U; 1927 Vaswani, B H; 1928 Vaswani, Miss D H; 1934 Ramchandani, M L; 1938 Chandwani, A M; 1940 Goplani, S J; 1946 Sadhwani, T K; 1953 Bhatkar, Y S.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B A. Examination:—

Nos. 1697 Lalani, B. T.

UNDER OLD RULES

Second Class

305 Patel, S S; 306 Patwardhan, B G; 344 Coolimuttam, S S; 711 Deshmukh, G B; 752 Phanasalkar, V G.

PASSES

1 Bapat, D N; 3 Barwe, R B; 5 Chaugule, W M; 6 Chhowala, R D; 7 Chikhal, D N; 8 Chiniwala, N D; 9 Chitrao, V D; 10 Chodankar, C N; 11 Dave, B P; 12 Dave, N J; 13 Deodhar, M K; 14 Desai, S N; 18 Dixit, R R; 20 Gavankar, Miss K D; 22 Gupte, M G; 24 Jadhav, Miss S G; 25 Joshi, G L; 27 Joshi, L K; 32 Kochrekar, G S; 33 Kolhatkar, N K; 34 Kulkarni, D N; 35 Lele, K L; 36 Lotankar, K G; 37 Luktuke, S A; 38 Mandke, V V; 40 Mehta, D K; 41 Mhatre, J S; 42 Mhatre, Miss L A; 43 Mogre, S V; 44 Mulay, D G; 46 Nadkarni, Miss L M; 47 Nadkarni, Miss P S;; 48 Nadkarni, V S; 49 Nadkarni, V V;; 50 Naik, P D; 53 Oka, Miss G R; 54 Padvekar, M S; 56 Pandya, J C; 57 Papaiya, C J; 58 Papaiya, V C; 59 Parab, L G; 60 Paralkar, Miss M S; 61 Parekh, C T; 62 Parekh, N B; 63 Patankar, V N; 64 Patel, C J; 65 Patel, S P; 66 Patwardhan, J L; 69 Potnis, V D; 71 Rane, C Y; 72 Redij, Miss I M; 73 Saraf, Miss K J; 74 Savant, Miss L K; 75 Shah, J C; 79 Tamhane, K R; 80 Tembe, S K; 81 Trivedi, J M; 82 Trivedi, V K; 83 Vagh, Miss S B; 84 Valavalkar, Miss K T; 86 Vidwans, Miss C V; 87 Vijaykar, A P; 88 Vipat L S; 90 Vithal, S N; 91 Wadekar, M G; 93 Waknis, Miss K D; 94 Wavikar, V Y; 95 Yennemadi, Miss S D; 96 Dange, P V; 97 Desai, N D; 99 Gupte, V N; 100 Kher, Miss I T; 102 Nadkarni R S; 103 Navalkar, S A; 104 Padbidri, Miss S V; 106 Pathare, A W; 107 Pethe, S G; 109 Relvani, G B; 110 Sabnis, M A; 111 Trivedi, B R; 112 Upadhye, P V; 114 Allbless, A E; 118 Behlihomji, R B; 120 Boyce, D S; 121 Chinoy, Miss F P; 128 Godambe, B L; 129 Goradia, T H; 131 Hamand, R S; 132 Italia, Miss R H; 136 Lotliker, D S; 137 Madon, Miss K M; 138 Madon, Miss N A; 144 Patankar, M S; 147 Sabnis, D V; 150 Trivedi, Miss U L; 154 Antia, Miss P J; 155 Kalangutkar, R S;

(Continued on page 31.)

RESULTS OF INTER-ARTS EXAM.

(Continued from page 30.)

157 Bijlaney, P P; 158 Bilimoria, S R; 160 Dalal, M J; 161 Damania, Miss A S; 162 Davar, B J; 163 Gidwaney, H J; 167 Munshi, Miss N B; 168 Parakh, F P; 171 Talaty, D N; 172 Malu, K M; 174 Dalgado, H J; 175 D'Souza, F; 177 Gomes, S J; 181 Desai, S M; 182 Dongre, R S; 183 Jagirdar, N B; 184 Navalkar, Miss I S; 185 Patankar, J R; 186 Purohit, G P; 187 Jayakar, M M; 188 Sudarak, Miss T M; 190 Jacob, Miss L M; 192 Desai, A V; 193 Patkar, P R; 1194 Sardesai, M V; 209 Chico, L A; 211 Velloz, A; 212 Adam, H M; 213 Agarkar, R S; 215 Akolkar, N K; 216 Atre, Miss I G; 218 Bapat, Miss S G; 219 Bhonde, Miss V D; 220 Bhopatkar, Miss K L; 221 Bidkar, R V; 223 Chitnis, Miss L T; 224 Damle, D M; 226 Dandekar, Miss I C; 227 Deo, B V; 230 Deshmukh, S S; 231 Dighe, V B;233 Gadkari, J B; 234 Gadre, S G; 235 Gaikwad, K D; 237 Gaitonde, G N; 238 Gandekar, M R; 242 Godbole, B G; 243 Godbole, G M; 245 Gokhale, J S; 247 Gujarathi, M T; 248 Gujarathi, Miss S; 250 Gujarati, R J; 251 Gupte, C V; 252 Hande, K T; 253 Hasabnis R V; 255 Indi, C B; 256 Jadhav, S N; 257 Jagade, V G; 259 Joshi, D R; 260 Joshi K S; 262 Joshi, S G; 267 Kale, H S; 268 Karnik, Miss I R; 269 Ketkar, G N; 271 Khare, N G; 272 Khare, V N; 273 Khupte, Miss G Y; 275 Kotwal S K; 276 Kulkarni, R B; 279 Kulkarini, V B; 281 Kshirsagar, A R; 282 Lale, H N; 284 Lobhe, S R; 285 Mahajan, J D; 287 Mali, R S; 289 Miss I T; 290 Manjeekar, D L; 292 Marwadi, L R; 293 More, K D; 295 Mulgund, S G; 296 Nadkarni, D S; 297 Naphad V N; 299 Panse, M D; 300 Panse, V R; 303 Parikh, C L; 304 Patankar, R G; 307 Patwardhan, V G; 308 Paul, Miss H S; 309 Penta, D S; 310 Peshabe, G H; 312 Phatak, Miss I; 313 Pradhan, P M;; 314 Rahalkar, N A; 315 Rajguru, R V; 316 Rana C D; 319 Risbud, V D; 320 Sakhadeo, V V; 322 Savale, B G; 324 Shah, M T; 325 Shaha, J M; 326 Shaligram, T S; 328 Shende, V S; 329 Shinde, M V; 331 Shinde R K; 332 Shinde S J; 333 Shingweker S S; 336 Thakar H R; 337 Vade K R; 339 Vayeda, B P; 341 Vora, M R; 343 Bhopatkar, K L; 345 Dandekar, D G; 345 Jogalekar, W D; 347 Joshi P K; 348 Kashikar, S M; 349 Kumbhare, V K; 350 Nargunkar, S B; 351 Oke, H B; 352 Prabhune, P Y; 354 Sahesrabudhe, C M; 355 Sainkar, V M; 356 Agashe, B D; 358 Dastoor, P G; 359 Dastur, F G; 360 Gandevia M B; 361 Kapadia, A M; 362 Madon, P S; 363 Padhye, M G; 364 Patwardhan, G S; 366 Solomon, Miss J M; 367 Wadia, J B; 368 Zanane, S R; 369 Chinoy, H H; 370 Bahadurjee, J A; 371 Baxi, H D; 372 Begum, Miss B; 373 Bharucha, J S; 375 Daruwalla, S S; 376 Gorakshakar, R L; 377 Hyam, H J; 378 Lavri, Miss D F; 379 Majra Miss B S; 383 Sathe, G S; 384 Shaikh, A R A; 385 Shaikh, H I; 386 Shinde, L D; 387 Irani, D N; 388 Kamatgi, A A; 389 Madaeni, S A S K; 390 Shanediwan, U M H; 394 Kulkari, B M; 395 Agashe, S V; 396 Atre, Y K; 397 Bapat, V R; 398 Barve, M S; 401 Bhairangi, G B; 402 Bhopatkar, K B; 403 Bhopatkar, M L; 404 Borate, P L; 405 Chakranarayan, Miss K K; 407 Chirmule, B G; 408 Dabir Miss K K; 410 Datar, B G; 411 Deo, Y S; 412 Deodhar, S G; 413 Desai, V D; 414 Deshpande, P D; 415 Deshpande, R K; 416 Deshpande, S V; 417 Dholakia, P L; 419 Erram, Miss K R; 420 Gadkary, P V; 421 Gandhi, S S; 422 Ghatpande, D V; 424 Gokhale, N B; 425 Govande, V R; 426 Gujarathi, R D; 427 Gujar, S C; 429 Hampanaver, P B P; 431 Joshi, G V; 432 Joshi, L K; 433 Kabre, G K; 435 Khopkar, J N; 436 Kothari N F; 437 Kulkarni, N V; 441 Marde P S; 442 Mandhre, D R; 444 Mehta, V M; 445 Melikatti, B N; 446 Modak, V A; 447 Mokashi, P B; 448 Mulay, J R; 449 Nagare, J M; 451 Neurgaonkar, V S; 452 Pakhare, V P; 454 Parkhe, U G; 455 Patankar, D R; 456 Patel, P C; 457 Pathak, D K; 458 Patil, D B; 460 Phadke, D P; 461 Purandare, G N; 462 Rampure, R S; 463 Ranade, G B; 464 Salunke, H M; 465 Sathe, V G; 466 Seth, K T; 467 Shirole, S M; 466 Seth, K T; 467 Shirole, S M; 468 Shirole, V A; 471 Talvalkar, V G; 472 Thipse, D T; 473 Thokde, B V; 474 Vaidya, S G; 476 Yelshetty, D M; 478 Kulkarni, B T; 479 Bhatt, P G; 480 Bookseller, R N; 481 Choksi, S S; 482 Desai, A C; 483 Desai, N M; 485 Nagarseth, S B; 486 Naik, D L; 487 Naik, M K; 488 Pandya, P M; 490 Shah, O P; 491 Tripathi, C H; 494 Dave, N U; 496 Chauhan, J G; 497 Daruwala, P K; 498 Khansaheb, E D; 499 Naik, C B; 500 Saher, K K; 501 Surti, Miss S S; 502 Bhatt, P R; 504 Desai, B C; 506 Desai, G R; 507 Desai, K K; 508 Desai, S A; 509 Desti, S D; 510 Marfatia, C V; 511 Miawala, I M; 515 Parikh, P L; 520 Rathod, C V; 524 Vakil, R M; 525 Agashe, Miss S M; 526 Amin, Miss S R; 527 Athavale, N P; 528 Barot, P M; 529 Bhagat, J M; 532 Bhokri, L G; 533 Desai, Miss A C; 534 Desai, BJ; 536 Dongre, M N; 538 Joshi, D N; 539 Joshi, P G; 540 Joshipura, I K; 541 Lele, Miss I G; 542 Majumdar, U O; 544 Mukadam, N R; 546 Munshi, R G; 547 Oza, M R; 548 Pagedar, J L; 549 Pancholi, J B; 550 Pandya, N C; 552 Parikh, C C; 553 Parikh, N M; 554 Patankar, D B; 557 Patel, K G; 558 Patel, K N; 559 Patel, L G; 560 Patel, M N; 561 .Patel, N G; 562 Patel, P C; 564 Patel, Miss T N; 565 Patel, T K; 566 Pathak, U B; 567 Patil, Y M; 568 Phanse, Miss C B; 570 Ravakar, Miss R D; 571 Sakore, H K;

576 Thakkar, J D; 579 U P; 580 Vaidya, G Y; 581 Vyas, A H; 582 Bhatt, H P; 583 Joshi, G N; 585 Wani, D D; 586 Gandhi, T A; 587 Malek, G R A; 589 Pathan, A H A; 590 Pawar, S S; 591 Qureshi, H K; 592 Sayed, A A; 593 Talati, I M; 596 Kalavade, Miss A; 599 Amin, T G; 603 Desai, V R; 607 Gaekwad, L B; 612 Kelkar, A G; 613 Maharana, U I; 616 Parikh, S P; 617 Patel, C M; 618 Patel, H S; 620 Patel, R A; 623 Salunke, M B; 624 Thaker, J M; 627 Bhatt, B S; 629 Dave, D D; 631 Dewashrayee, I R; 633 Ghoghari, K H; 636 Jha, B A; 637 Joshi, B K; 639 Kharod, K J; 640 Mehta, N S; 641 Mehta, Miss N B; 643 Pancholi, M V; 644 Parikh, D K; 645 Patel, A M; 646 Patel, N H; 647 Patel, S B; 648 Patel, A R; 649 Pithwa, K S; 650 Shah, D C; 651 Shah, H S; 652 Shah, Miss J V; 653 Shah, K S; 656 Shah, R B; 657 Shah, R K 656 Shah, R B; 657 Shah, R K; 660 Shah, V L; 661 Shukla, C G; 662 Thaker, D M; 635 Trivedi, P J; 667 Trivedi, S S; 668 Vaishnav, M P; 670 Vyas, M A; 671 Vyas, P D; 675 Bhagwan, I M; 676 Chhipa, U R; 677 Pholakia, F J; 679 Maulvi, A M; 680 Mehta, P T; 681 Patel, S M; 682 Pathan, M K; 686 Desai, P J; 687 Nagersheth, Miss I K; 689 Patel, R M; 690 Vohra, K N; 691 Desai, J D; 692 Desai, J H; 693 Desai, R M; 694 Mehta, C C; 695 Oza, B S; 696 Oza, I P; 697 Patel, B G; 698 Patel, D K; 699 Patel, R A; 700 Patel, R R; 701 Patel, S T; 702 Paol, R P; 703 Shah, K M; 704 Shah, M A; 705 Shah, N R; 707 Trivedi, S C; 708 Rawal, K D; 709 Vora, A M; 716 Kulkarni, A N; 718 Mane, Miss S B; 719 Marathe, Miss V M; 720 Shettar, K S; 721 Hanchnalkar, P N; 722 Dafale, V N; 723 Dabhole V N; 725 Hebbalkar, Y G; 727 Joshi, V V; 728 Kulkarni, M A; 729 Langoti, K L; 730 Narsunde, R D; 731 Patil, R B; 734 Parkar Miss A B; 735 Pandit, V M; 739 Desai, S J; 740 Gumaste, G A; 741 Kulkarni, C G; 743 Lad, Miss I K; 745 Mahekar, B V; 746 Panhalkar, V G; 747 Patil, D D; 749 Patil, Miss S B; 751 Phadnis, S L; 754 Shinde, N S; 757 Mulla, A A; 759 Bhosale, K K; 760 Chavan, G R; 761 Chheda, C S; 762 Chinnayya, Miss G; 764 Sarnaik, Y N; 765 Shirwadkar, N S; 766 Sontake, S D; 767 Bagi, M B; 768 Bhilvade, B A; 769 Bhonsle, S A; 770 Bhonsle, V V; 771 Burde, Miss K; 772 Chaugule, B B; 773 Desai, A U; 774 Eikos, R S; 776 Joshi, S G; 777 Joshi, V D; 778 Kadam, S A; 780 Kulkarni, B L; 782 Powar, K A; 782 Salgaonkar, L J; 785 Surunge, R D; 786 Swami, V S; 787 Udoshi, V G; 788 Yadav, S M; 789 Deshpande, M A; 791 Bellodi, B M; 792 Bhate, Miss M G; 793 Chandavarkar, S G; 795 Deshpande, K M; 796 Deshpande, R B; 797 Dhopeshwarkar, Miss M A; 798 Doddamani, M N; 799 Gad, L K; 800 Gothe, S J; 801 Guddad, S M; 802 Havanur, H V; 806 Indi, Miss C M; 607 Jadhav, K A; 808 Jog, Miss L S; 810 Kachavimath, C V; 811 Kalkundri, G R; 812 Kalyankar, R K; 813 Kamat, V R; 814 Karadi, K P; 815 Karadi, S N; 816 Khandekar, K G; 817 Koimattur, Miss I S; 819 Kulkarni, D B; 821 Kulkarni, V G; 822 Kumbi, V G; 823 Kumble, R V; 825 Mahishi, R S; 826 Mamle-Desai, R B; 828 Musale, Miss B F; 829 Naik, B G; 830 Narwekar, M T; 831 Navaratna, K M; 832 Nulkar, Miss V A; 851 Potdar, B S; 836 Raichur, S B; 831 Shimikeri, B K; 839 Upponi, G N; 840 Yelburgimath, A M; 842 Wadakeri, N S; 843 David, Miss E M E; 844 Mistry, Miss H M; 848 Contractor, M A A; 849 Desai, S B; 850 Jamakhan, A B; 851 Jawad, A M; 852 D'Souza, F J; C; 853 Annigeri, A Y; 854 Bellubbi, R G; 855 Bhonsle, N G; 856 Chimade, I; 858 Galagali, B N; 859 Ghatge, B A; 860 Ghorpade, S B; 861 Ginde, D H; 862 Gunaji, Miss A N; 863 Jedi, M S; 864 Karguppikar, K S; 865 Kittur, K G; 866 Koryanamath, C H; 867 Kulkarni, K S; 868 Madalgeri, N V; 869 Mangalavedhekar, A G; 871 Mathapati, C M; 872 Medlery, M C; 873 Pingat, T B; 874 Yadwad, D G; 875 Anjaria, M H; 876 Bakshi, J H; 877 Bhatt, H K; 878 Bhatt, R P; 879 Bhatti, Miss V B; 880 Buch, B H; 881 Dave, Miss J G; 882 Dave, V D; 883 Depala, S B; 884 Desai, H L; 885 Desai, J P; 886 Dholakia, G N; 887 Durgwadker, Miss S Y; 839 Gohil, B G; 892 Joshi, M M; 894 Joshi, N P; 895 Joshi, R B; 897 Kamdar, P T; 898 Mankad, H M; 900 Oza, J C; 901 Oza, K H; 902 Pandit, B; 903 Pandya, H J; 905 Pandya, I L; 906 Pandya, R K; 907 Pandya, T H; 910 Sanghvi, B A; 911 Shah, N K; 912 Shah, R L; 913 Shahane, P H; 914 Shukla, Miss J L; 917 Vaidya, H D; 918 Varu, S K; 919 Vyas, M D; 920 Vyas V G; 921 Desai, S R; 926 Gazdar, K F; 927 Hundekar, A B; 931 Udhas, K D; 932 Dholakia, L I; 933 Bhatt, R K; 934 Boda, M T; 938 Popat, B J; 939 Shukla, K V; 940 Tulsyani, J R; 941 Khakhar, S M; 946 Sequeira, Miss R; 948 Vaswaney, S F; 950 Mansukhani, Miss L T; 951 Advani, B U; 952 Advani, Miss G R; 954 Advani, H S; 955 Ajwani, L B; 956 Akhund, H R N; 957 Bhatia, K P; 958 Bhavnani, R P; 959 Bhavnani, Miss S D; 960 Bhojnani, S T; 961 Bhojwani, C K; 964 Butani, P G; 966 Chainani, S T; 969 Ghaloo, M G; 970 Gidwani, M H; 971 Gulani, N R; 972 Gulrajani, K T; 973 Gulrajani, R J; 974 Gulrajani, S H; 976 Hassanally N S H; 977 Hinduja, I G; 981 Karamchandani, B C; 983 Kazi, K D M; 984 Keswaney, Miss G K; 985 Khilnani, G S; 986 Khubchandani, Miss R B; 987 Kureshi, A K M M; 988 Kureshi, A R; 989 Lalvani, T K; 990 Lulla, B B; 993 Malkani, L J; 997 Mansukhani, Miss C N; 998 Mansukhani Miss C J; 999 Masand, R D; 1001 Missand, S D; 1002 Memon, S M S; 1004 Minwalla, B R; 1005 Mirchandaney, W D; 1006 Mu[illegible] Miss D S; 1009 Mu[illegible]savi, P U; 1010 Panjwani, D K; 1012 Perdar, R U; 1014 Sadarangani, B I; 1015 Sadarangani, N P; 1017 Shahdadpuri, N L; 1020 Shaikh, J M A K; 1022 Sujansingani, D H; 1028 Vaswani, Miss R J; 1029 Bhavnani, Miss K T; 1030 Gidwani, M H; 10131 Gidwanyi, N N; 1032 Jaisinghani, J S; 1034 Khatar, N B; 1035 Soneji, T P; 1036 Aga, J P; 1038 Fernandez, P; 1040 Qureshi, D M G H; 1041 Sheikh, M Y A.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

Scholarships and prizes are awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize to No. 1375, Anant Shioram Prabhudas; The Venayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize to No. 1368, Shankar Krishna Sohoni; The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 1368, Shankar Krishna Sohoni; The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships to No. 550, M. S. M. A. Quraishi, and No. 1942, K. A. Hussaini; The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship to No. 1234, Upendra Chhaganlal Pandya; The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize to No. 277, Purushotam Ramchandra Pusalkar; The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship to No. 1292, Vatsala Nanak Mehta; The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 795, Sadashiv Balkrishna Kulkarni; The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship to No. 539, Rashmi Shrimukhram Shukla; The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship to No. 414, Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy Ibrahim; The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship to No. 1541, Bhargo Hari Prabhakar; The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship to No. 1292, Vatsala Nanak Mehta.

HYDERABAD REFORMS

Announcement To Be Made On 19th June?

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 3.

From enquiries made in authoritative circles, the "Associated Press" learns that the announcement of Constitutional Reforms is due to be made on 19th June. It is understood that the announcement will be made in a "Gazette" Extraordinary.—A. P.

Bombay Premier's Son Marries

POONA, June 3.

A simple and unostentatious ceremony took place this evening in Poona when the marriage of Mr. Madhusudhan Kher, second son of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay with Miss Sindhu Thakur, daughter of Mr. K. K. Thakur Advocate of Nagpur was solemnised at bungalow number eight, Queens Garden.

About fifty guests were present at the wedding including the Ministers Mr. A. B. Latthe, Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. L. M. Patil and Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. B. M Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary, Rao Bahadur Jathar, Kotibhasker and Dr. T. R. Gune.—A. P.

Strange Fate Of A Girl

A marriage ceremony that was taking place at the Cutchi Memon Jamat Khana at Kambekar Street was marred by a strange fatality on Saturday afternoon.

It is stated that Ziloobai Abubaker, a 15 year old girl, went to the Jamatkhana to attend the marriage of a girl friend of hers. She seems to have climbed over the skylight on the roof of the Jamatkhana. A glass pane of the skylight broke under her weight and she fell down on to the dining room floor below. She died on the way to hospital.

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS UP

Cotton Cheerful Depsite Pofit-Taking And Liquidation

FAIRLY GOOD SUPPORT IN LINSEED

Bullion Colourless

BOMBAY, June 3.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton market displayed cheerful sentiment to-day following letter enquiry from abroad. The pressure was also light as the holiday in Liverpool still restrained operations. Later, prices moved both ways showing an ultimate rise of six points.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

	New York, June 3
Previous closing	8.97
To-day's opening	8.99
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	9.03
Difference	+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

	Liverpool, June 3
Previous closing	4.84
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 169-8
April May 1940	Rs. 159-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 3

The trading in July began at 8.99 i.e. two points higher than the last closing.

Prices advanced on trade price-fixing and foreign enquiry but thereafter prices fluctuated in seesaw fashion under alternating influence of buying and selling with July hovering around 9.03. Later, on the renewed buying support, July touched 9.05, but higher levels brought out profit-taking and increased liquidation with July closing at 9.03.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 3

To-night, Broach J/A opened at Rs. 169-4 and then went up a little to Rs. 169-10 but again receded and closed at Rs. 169-6. Broach A/M closed at Rs. 159-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 3

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (8.91/8.91) 8.99/8.99
October (8.18/8.18) 8.20/8.20
December (7.96/7.96) 7.97/7.96

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 3

TEAS

There was no sales to-day.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£26 1/2 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

Dunlop August (£28 1/2) £28 1/2 sellers

Lightning August (£26 1/2) £26 1/2 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4 sellers) £12 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£12 3/16 paid) £12 3/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, June 3

The Liverpool wheat market closed with July at 51 1/4d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 3

Previous closing	4.68 3/8
To-day's opening	4.68 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68. 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 3

Previous closing	4.68.38
To-day's opening	4.68.40
To-day's closing	4.68.38

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 3

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.75
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 3

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.40 on improved enquiry but further movements were small.

Franc opened at 176.75 showing tendency to ease under some scattered pressure.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 7/8 sellers) 1-5 7/8 sellers
Par's on Bombay (13.157) 13.157
New York on Bombay (34.91) 34.90
Berlin on Milan (0.87) 0.87
London on Milan (89.05) 89.06
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-5
Silver (20d) 19 15/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 3

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India and America trade buying at the decline. Little general selling. Poor support."

LONDON SILVER

	London, June 3
Spot	(20d) 19 15/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 13/16d) 19 3/4d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 3

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) £7-8-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay June 3

SILVER			
Silver ready	52	11	6
Silver Jeth	52	11	6
Silver Ashad	52	10	6
GOLD			
Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Jeth	37	2	0
Gold Ashad	37	2	3
Sovereign	23	10	6

PAYMENT OF WAR LOAN DIVIDEND

Large Credit Desplacements on London Market

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 3

On the Money Market, payment of a war loan dividend and calls on recent capital issues involving large credit displacements provided the week's chief feature and resulted in active turnover.

The Government's policy to keep money cheap was well in evidence and borrowers found loans readily available. Discount operators were again cheered by being allotted 73 per cent of their applications in the week's treasury tender with last week's average rate of 21/32 maintained.

Wall Street closed steady.

SETBACK IN INDIAN IRONS

CALCUTTA, June 3

Jutes: There is practically nothing fresh in this section prices in speculative counter kept more or less steady at yesterday's levels and volume of business very meagre. Coals generally ruled dull and inactive. Teas practically neglected. Miscellaneous: Indian Iron experienced heavy setbacks than yesterday's levels in sympathy with selling pressure on strike. News. Steel Corporation of Bengal on other hand kept more or less unaltered others show not much alterations. Government Securities steady.

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Rs. 96/14; 4 per cent loan 1960/80 Rs. 111; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 Rs. 114/4. Reserve Bank 110/8.

Coals: Dhemo Main Rs. 12/6; Jainty Central 1/8; New Beerbhoom 17/12; Raneegunge 31/4 c div; Standard Rs. 22/8.

Jutes: Howrah Rs. 53/4; Kamarhatty Rs. 488.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn Rs. 5/12; Indian Copper Rs. 1/11; Dalmia Cement Ord Rs. 12/6; Pref Rs. 97; Defd Rs. 3/11; Alkali and Chemical Pref Rs. 119; Burma Lime and Chemical Rs. 9/8; Benares Elec Rs. 13/8; Dacca Elec Rs. 15/8; Burn and Co ord Rs. 268/8; Hukumchand Steel Rs. 8/2; Indian St. Wagon Pref Rs. 129; Indian Iron Rs. 24/14; Steel Corpn ord Rs. 12/13; Calcutta Trams Rs. 13/6; Balmer Lawrie 270; British Burma Petrol Rs. 3/13; India General Navigation Ord Rs. 90; Champaran Rs. 11/12; Hasimara Rs. 34/12 ex div; Seajuali 17 ct;

Debentures: Three and quarter 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 101/7.—A. P.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, June 3

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 27,41,022 was exported from Bombay for London and New York for the week ended Saturday, June 3.

The s.s. 'President Harrison' which sailed from Bombay on Saturday carried three consignments valued Rs. 3,71,484, Rs. 7,43,637 and Rs. 7,35,539 for New York. Three more consignments were shipped to London by the s.s. 'Comorin' of the value of Rs. 3,96,225, Rs. 4,93,740 and Rs. 397.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 1,22,69,51,741.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, June 3		
Wheat September	3	5	3
Wheat January	3	9	0
Linseed September	5	11	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 3

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 51 1/4d. There was very little doing following quieter week-end cables while the absence of fresh developments continued to hamper operations.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 3

The London Stock Exchange was closed for the day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 3

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 43 7/8) dol 44 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 5/8) dol 24 3/4

U S Common S[illegible]tock (dol 48 3/4) dol 49

U S Steel Preference (dol 108) unquoted.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Khanbhai Hakimji and Abdul Husain Adamji were arrested on 6th September last by Police Constable No. 2182/B Ahmed Nabi and two others No. 3400/B and 2175/B of Pydhonie Police Station at Narayan Dhuru and Masjid Bunder Road on the public road for receiving Race Bets.

The Honorary Presidency Magistrate, however, disbelieved the evidence, and both the accused were discharged.

Accused was defended by Mr. H. S. Sanjit.

Anti-Gambling Squad Officer M. T. Sattam raided a room in Agripada Section, on the 3rd Floor of B.I.T. Chawl No. 15 at Vayli Street and arrested two men on the charge of receiving sutta bets last night.

They were placed before I. S. Haji 6th Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon police court today and bailed out.

MAGISTRATE REBUKES MOULVI IN BOX

"I refused to offer funeral prayers for the soul of the dead man as he was a drunkard," stated Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi, the Pesh Imam, who leads the Idd prayers at Azad Maidan every year, when cross-examined on Friday by Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, who defended Hafiz Ali Bhadur Khan, M.L.A., Editor and Printer of the "Daily Hilal" on a charge of defamation preferred by Gulam Hyder Zarif Khan, the Crier of the Parel Khairuddin Musjid.

"You acted very improperly. The spirit of Islam is to forget and forgive," indignantly remarked, Mr. I. S. Haji, The Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, to the witness.

"When sinners die more prayers should be offered than when Angels enter Paradise," added Mr. Joarhim Alva.

Moulvi Khujandi, who is the Vice-President of the All India Jamat-ul-Ulema, and also the All-India Muslim League besides being an active organizer of the Anjuman Tablighul Islam is the main prosecution witness in the above defamation case.

When further cross-examined by Mr. Joachim Alva, Moulvi Khujandi stoutly denied that he refused to say prayers for the deceased member of the Jamat, Hussein Sarangi, because a loan was refused to the Moulvi by the Jamat Committee. The Moulvi further denied the truth of the allegations made to the Advocate General regarding his high-handedness and mismanagement of the Mosque.

The sole reason which prompted him to refuse to offer prayers for the dead-man was that he was a drunkard.

"We shall produce even 200 witnesses if necessary to prove the high-handedness of the Moulvi and the Crier of the Mosque as regards the members of the Jamat." stated the defence counsel.

The prosecution witnesses are now discharged and defence witnesses will be examined on the 15th June after Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan submits a written statement.

Mr. Musaji Patel, M.L.A., conducted the prosecution and Mr. Joachim Alva, defended the Accused.

LONDON, June 2.

It appears that the "Thetis" settled at a more difficult angle while the salvage company was making its first efforts to cut a hole in the hull.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 3.

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 168/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 169/4. At this level there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 168 but again recovered to Rs. 168/8 on scattered buying. New Broach A/M. delivery after opening at Rs. 157/12 advanced to Rs. 158 but after declining to Rs. 157/2 steadied at Rs. 157/4.

Liverpool market was closed to-day and in the local market there was fairly active buying and the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/August	Rs.	169	4 0
Broach Apr/May		158	12 0
Oomra July 1939		162	10 0
Oomra D/Jan.		144	12 0
Bengal July 1939		126	0 0
Bengal D/Jan.		120	8 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 2.

Broach J/A highest 168 1/4; lowest 167 1/2; closing 167 3/4

Broach A/M highest 157 3/8; lowest 156 1/2; closing 157 1/8

Oomra July highest 162; lowest 160 1/2; closing 161 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 143 3/4; lowest 142 3/4; closing 143 3/4

Bengal July highest 125; lowest 124 1/4; closing 125

Bengal D/J highest 119 3/4; lowest 119; closing 119 3/4

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 167 3/4, highest Rs 168 7/8, lowest Rs. 167 3/4, closed Rs 168 3/4. Broach A/M. closed Rs. 157 3/4.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 2.

SAKELS—	
July	11.68+3.
November	12.10—1.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.55+12.
August	9.60+ 4.
October	9.61+ 1
December	9.65— 1.
February	9.74+3.
Apl	9.78— 0.
GIZA—	
July	11.51— 1.
November	11.68+ 1.
January	11.75+ 1.
March	11.83+ 2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 3.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-5. London Paris exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 3/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20d. for spot while forward was 1/16d. at 19 13/16d There was little Indian and speculative buying. Business was small. Later on the market was idle and there was inclination to offer at fixed prices. New York spot silver prices closed unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs 52-11-3 and forward was Rs. 52-9-6 In the local market business was limited with a scattered buying and quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready		37	1 9
Jeth delivery		37	2 0
Ashad delivery		37	2 3
Ashad Tejimandi		0	1 6
SILVER			
Ready		52	11 0
Jeth delivery		52	11 0
Ashad delivery		52	9 6
Ashad Tejimandi		0	8 3

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 1/8
Electric Bond and Shares dol 5 Pfd.	55
American Telephone and Telegraph	164 1/4
Western Union Telegraph	20 1/2
New York Central R.R.	15
Amrex Corporation	24
Texas Corporation	39
Union Carbon and Carbide	75 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	59
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	88
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	58
United States Steel	48 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	107
Republic Steel	16
Sears Roebuck	75
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 3/8
General Motors	43 7/8
Lockheeds	27
General Electric	35 5/8
Socony	11 7/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
National City Bank of New York	25 1/4

Turnover 400,000 shares. Expect trading market, but lean toward buying on sharp breaks. Carloadings for the week 11708 units up.

Tata Steel Shares Steady

MILL SHARES IMPROVE ON BETTER DEMAND

Cement Quiet And Steamer Steady

BOMBAY: June 3.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady to-day with a good turnover. There was increased buying and Steel shares were again pushed up to a new high level, but later on there was increased realising which erased a portion of the improvement, but the tone of the market was steady.

It seems that after the recent improvement the market is consolidating the technical situation. The undertone of the market was good and Steel shares closed at a small rise.

Cotton Mill shares were also steady and Bombay Steams once again received support from interested parties.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was steady and the turnover was limited. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/8 up at dols. 48-1/2 and Anaconda Coppers gained 1/8 at dols. 43-7/8, while General Motors improved 5/8 at dols. 43-7/8.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,385 and steadily advanced to Rs. 1,410 and finally closed at Rs. 1,297. Ordinary shares also after opening at Rs. 291 declined to Rs. 290 and closed at Rs. 293. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 767 and advanced to Rs. 773. Bombay Steams opened at Rs. 234 and closed at Rs. 236. Cement shares were quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 3

100	Ahmed. Advance	255 0
100	BOM DYEING	773 12
100	CENTURY	215 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	217 0
100	COLABA	126 8
100	Coorla	83 2
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	280 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	6 4
100	Finlay	95 0
100	GOKAK	137 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	40 0
100	Khatau	82 0
100	KOHINOOR	227 0
200	Laxmi	422 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	114 8
250	Model	42 0
50	MYSORE	86 8
100	NEW GREAT	197 0
100	Osmanshahi	41 8
100	PHOENIX	200 0
25	Sassoon Silk	65 8
1,000	Sholapur	2.725 0
50	SIMPLEX	72 12
1,000	SWADESHI	XD215 0
100	SWAN	89 0
500	Vishnu	1032 8
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	111 4
25-500	CENTRAL	33 3
500	Imperial	1552 8
125-500	Imp. Conty	383 12
50-100	India	144 0
100	Reserve Bank	111 8
5	Union	6 2
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	132 4
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	660 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 0
20	Mercantile	53 8
17-75	New India	39 0
200	Oriental	4350 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 5
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahd. Old	143 12
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	Andhra Valley	1467 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	Bombay Tram	130 0
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 [illegible]
100	Karachi	191 0
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	149 6
100	TATA HYDRO	154 8
1,000	Tata Powers	1310 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995 0
100	C. Province	102 0
100	Dh Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	765 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	5 12
2sh	Indian Copper	1 12
2sh.	Indian Iron	25 8
10	Shivrajpur	37 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1397 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	293 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	343 0
10	Air Services	7 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	182 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	760 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	234 0
125	B. BURMA	484 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 3.

Bombay Dyeing (768/12) 767 775 772 773
Century (213/8) 213 216 214 215
Central India (215) 215 216 215 218 215 217
Kohinoor (224/4) 224 226 227
New Great (198/8) 196 198 196 197
Simplex (74/4) 73 74 72/8 73
Swadeshi (207) 207 208 211 215 216 213 215
Associated Cement (133/8) 133/4 132/12 133 132
Andhra (1460) 1455 1467/8
Tram. Ord. (139/4) 130
Tata Hydro (154/8) 154/8
Tata Power (1302/8) 1297 1302 1310 1307
T. Steel Dfd. (1392/8) 1385 1400 1395 1410 1405 1412 1395 1400 1392 1397
T. Steel Ord (291) 291 290 293 292 294 295 291 293
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160/4) 160/4
Bellapur (182) 182 183
B. Steam (234) 234 237 238 236
B. Burma (476) 476 479 484 481 484

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Slightly Easier Awaiting Russian Pact

London, June 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

Slightly easier tendency owing to delay in Russian Pact which we consider will soon be completed. Present looks buying opportunity in most sections. We favour Rails, Rubbers and best industrials such as Aluminium, Marks Spencer, Tates, Tube Investments, Outlook for Coals looks better. We favour purchases of Carlton Main quoting 22/3 giving an yield of 9 per cent

Consett Iron	9
John Brown	32/9
Broken Hill North	38
Broken Hill South	22
Associated Manganese of South Africa	[illegible]
Kamra Tin	[illegible]
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/3
Tunnel Cement	40
O. K. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Aircraft	22/3
Westland Aircraft	8/3
Halesowen Steel	8/6

50	B. BURMA CONT.	158 12
	8sh. Br B. Petrol	3-11-0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	89 8
100	IND. BLEACHING	97 0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	44 0
100	I. Radio Defd.	325 0
100	I. Radio Ord	325 0
100	Port Canning	71 0
30	Premier Con	73 8
10	Scindia	17 14
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38 8
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p. c. Andra Valley	1442 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	563 12
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	105 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	96 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144 1
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1547 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	160 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	680 0
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 8
3	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 3.

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 96/14
2 3/4	per cent 1948 52 98/14
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 100
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 102/2
3	per cent 1963/65 97/2
3 1/2	per cent 1947/55 103/14
4	per cent 1943 Bond 107/4
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/0
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 115
5	per cent U P Bonds 98
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/6
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/12
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1945/55 114/3
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1972 B P T 108
5	per cent 1959 M Deb 118
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 107
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127
6	per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 3.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 May on
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 to Aug. 1/6 Sept. April
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 3/4
Bank's buying T T 285 3/8
Bank's buying D D 284 5/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,325
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 5/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 3/4
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 3rd instant
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 3rd instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 3rd instant.
Java/London 8.74 3/4 3rd instant.
New York/London 4.68.37 2nd instant.
London/New York 4.68.38 2nd instant.
London/Paris 176.73 2nd instant.
London/Italy 89.05 2nd instant.
London/Belgium 27.50 3/4 2nd instant
London/Switzerland 20.73 7/8 2nd instant.
London/Berlin 11.67 1/4 2nd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.41 2nd instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.77 2nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-5 1st June.
Gold £7-8-5 2nd June.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 1st June
Silver London Ready 20 2nd June.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 1st June
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 2nd June
Silver New York Ready 43 1st June.
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd June.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 1st June
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 2nd June.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 1st June.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 2nd June.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 per cent
Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 2.

Call Loan London		1/2
3	per cent	74
3 1/2	per cent	86 3/4
3 1/2	per cent 1954/59	99
4	per cent 1948/53	104
4 1/2	per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2	per cent 1958/68	109 1/2
5	per cent 1942/47	105 1/2
3	per cent 1949/52	97
2 1/2	per cent British Consols	69 1/4
3 1/2	per cent War Loan	95 3/4
4	per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	108
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary		38/9

LONDON METALS

London, June 2.

Copper	£42	15	0
Lead	£14	16	3
Spelter	£14	6	3
Tin	£224	10	0

No Truck With Nefarious Trade

Jawahar Meets Journalists And Talks On Prohibition, States, Communal Problems Etc.

BOMBAY, Saturday

"THEY are better unemployed than employed in a nefarious trade," was the emphatic declaration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, regarding the fate of the persons who would be thrown out of employment by the prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay, at a Press Conference, to-day.

Panditji who described himself as one of the tribe of journalists was in a jovial mood and discussed problems regarding the States, the attitude of India in case of a world war, the ethics of hunger-strike, prospects of Congress reorganisation and the Shia-Sunni trouble in Lucknow.

Clarifying his point with regard to the selection or nomination of members to the Congress Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal observed that he certainly favoured the idea. But if the Congress President went deft and if he included all lunatics in the Working Committee, there should be some check or control. Therefore he suggested that the Working Committee should be nominated before or at the time of the Congress session, so that the Congress session or the A.I.C.C. might ratify the President's decision.

One of the chief difficulties that faced the Congress was the organisational work. In the United Provinces they were faced with such a problem on a provincial scale. The Congress membership had become large and there was also a scramble to get into Congress offices, so that elections had become complicated

In order to meet the situation, the Provincial Congress Committee had separated Judiciary and executive in the Congress organisation. All the election petitions and matters regarding disciplinary action were decided by the Provincial Congress Tribunal and the decisions were accepted by the parties concerned. The personnel of such a tribunal consisted of three persons who had retired from active politics and they were persons who were not members of any Congress Committees.

ORGANISATIONAL MACHINERY

Asked whether the decision was ever challenged, the Pandit replied in the negative and added: "All these twenty years we have never appealed to the A.I.C.C.." He did not think that there should be an appellate court at the centre. He did not think that such a machinery should be set up at the centre. If the district committees adopted the method, then the process would be easier. It was, however, true that the tribunal tended to become legalistic. But there was such a mass of "litigation", that it had become a day-to-day job.

Secondly, they had tried to introduce a kind of Congress civil service. They were Inspectors auditors and other officers who were, in a way, unconnected with Congress politics. It was called the "Provincial National Service" which at present included about 60 persons. They were the paid employees and the expenses were mainly covered by four-anna membership subscriptions. Membership subscriptions were divided between groups of villages, towns, district and Province, so that each unit would get an anna each. The officers in the force were not of any factional type.

With regard to Gandhiji's attitude to Rajkot, Pandit Jawaharlal observed that Gandhiji's action was not immediately comprehensible. Fast would be, of course, always coercive. "But I am not against coercion," he added with a hearty laugh.

Falling again in a pensive mood, he said it was frightfully difficult to profess about the future of the States' struggle. He had discussed the situation with some State leaders and he had tried to analyse the position. It seemed to him that there was a tendency to shift the burden and responsibility on the shoulders of others. The people of the States wanted the burden to be borne by others. He admitted that it might be one to lack of leadership, good human material and other factors.

With regard to the question whether elections should not be held once in two years or so, Panditji remarked that the main approach for Congress members to people was the annual membership campaign. It enabled Congress members to go to the villages.

He, however, admitted that there were signs of corruption—corruption in the sense that some monied men could enrol a large number of members and capture the Congress organisation. Large "block membership", as he called it, was dangerous and local Congress Committees might be captured by some zamindars. It was also possible that the British Imperialism might influence elections. It was, however, surprising that it had not done more under present circumstances.

To questions regarding India's attitude to world war, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru observed that there were three ways open to meet the situation at present. Firstly there should be general propaganda. Secondly, such possible steps the Provincial governments might take, chiefly in connection with India Act Amending Bill and war preparations and thirdly for the Congress Working Committee to be clear in its own mind to possibilities, probabilities or developments regarding the war situation. It was true that the Congress Working Committee could not lay down hard and fast rule because one did not know the developments. The Congress resolution on "War" should not be regarded as a simple one, nor was the situation a simple one.

If there was a world war between Fascism and democracy as such, then inevitably India desired the defeat of Fascism and the victory of Democracy. A victory to Fascism meant a loss to us too. As a subject nation, we were bound to be exploited.

In reply to a further question, he expected the theoretical possibility of India joining in a war for pure democracy. He agreed with the suggestion, that Gandhiji might react to a war which was not non-violent one, so that the attitude would be uncertain. How far Gandhiji would react a world war for a pure democracy, he did not know.

He further pointed out that every struggle against aggression could not be constitutional. In the beginning there might be constitutional steps but ultimately the only resistance which meant anything was to break away from the British Government and the resistance would not be constitutional.

In a sense Gandhiji's technique might look pacifist but that was the technique he had adopted during the last twenty years "When resistance comes, we will have to take it," he added.

Acceptance of office, he stated, had taught us our inherent weakness. But starting of fight lay in our hands and in the hands of the British Government. Gandhiji's main point was that we should not force a fight, but when it came, there was no stopping it.

In order to have a fight, certain psycological situations were essential. It was necessary to prepare the organisation to a fight and remove the disruptive and weakening factors arising from acceptance of offices. He admitted that a fight would liquidate all corruptive influences.

In reply to a further question, he stated that the Congress was a vague organisation. Having toned down at present, it was heading towards an internal crisis. The feeling was there. Such a period had been invariably there in the history of the Congress. The people who assumed power must be something more than agitators. The switching over from the sphere of agitation to some other sphere, as a result of the policy of acceptance of offices, was an important factor of development.

With regard to the Shia-Sunni trouble at Lucknow, Panditji analysed the historical aspect of dispute beginning from 1,300 years ago. Shias insisted on praising their caliphas, but the Shunis stated that some of them were usurpers and intruders. The latter could not tolerate the praise bestowed on the usurpers and hurled abuses at them. The U P Government's attitude was that it was a secterian matter and the parties should settle it between themselves.

Government's position was clear. It was frightfully difficult to impose a settlement on them. There was much bitternesss of feelings. There was, however, no political motive.

As an instance of bitterness of feelings, he cited how two or three hundred Shias had given up eating meat because the butchers belonged to Sunni sect.

It was absurd to say that Congress was exploiting the situation He himself spent three weeks during the trouble and moved with the people. It was all a terrible nuisance.

With regard to hunger-strike as a political weapon, he completely disapproved of it. Gandhiji apart, he said, it was carried to such an extent that in his Province he had to offer threats to three Congressmen who resorted to it

DARVESHALI MEETS JAWAHAR

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Darveshali, representative of the Indian Association, Belgian Congo met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this morning.

Panditji was touched to learn of the plight of Indians and has promised to do his best in the matter at an early date. He will also issue it is learnt a press note in this connection very shortly. The deputation will now wait upon Rajen Babu and Gandhiji.

CLASHES AT JODHPUR

Riots Start After Signing Of Communal Agreement

(From Our Correspondent).

JODHPUR, June 2.

Yesterday the Acting Chief Minister called a meeting of some of the Hindus including Arya Samajists and Mohemedans. After some discussion, the Arya Samajists and Mohamedans arrived at a settlement on the following terms:—

1. Arya Samajists should not organise any Prabhat Pheries on "Hyderabad Day" but they can organise a meeting in which such speeches should not be delivered which may injure the others' feelings.

2. Muslims should not organise any kind of Prabhat Pheries and in their meeting (which are being held in Mosques) they also should not deliver speeches injuring Hindus' feelings.

The agreement was signed by the leaders of both the parties.

Last night, after the completion of the above meeting, i.e., at about 9 p.m. the communal situation took a violent turn.

Up to the time of reporting one has been killed, about 20 persons injured.

The Government have promulgated Section 144 in the City. It is understood that Nishar Ahmed has been sent to Nagpur fort. A deputation of Muslims waited on the State authorities, demanding the release of Mr. Nishar Ahmed.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 15)

special significance. Young India must know all the brothers and sisters from every part, establish contact with them, understand them and develop between them an everlasting comraderie.

Our scouts should never forget to stand on their own legs. Troops must establish a "paisa" fund. Local Associations must organise concerts and devise other means for securing funds, and all must see that at least the Bombay Presidency is represented at the Mela by a large and smart contingent.

Our Equipment

It has already been stated that the National Council of the H. S. A., has decided to run a well-established equipment department Its success can only be achieved if the various Provincial Headquarters are conscious of their duty to see that large orders are placed as soon as possible for new equipment The Scouts too must realise that they owe a loyalty to the National Headquarters which represents the greatest national Scout organisation. It should be a pride for every scout to see that he only wears articles which bear the stamp of the nationalised scout headquarters The more you buy, the greater is the turnover and therefore greater the available capital to render greater service to all scouts.

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CHURCHILL FOR CABINET: *Vox Populi's Demand*

"Are You in favour of Mr. Winston Churchill being invited to join the Cabinet?"

This question was put to a representative cross-section of British voters by the British Institute of Public Opinion.

Of the total 56 per cent. said "Yes," 26 per cent. said "No," 18 per cent. would express no opinion.

In the various opinion groups support for Mr. Churchill reached the following proportions:

	Per cent.
Government supporters ...	61
Opposition supporters ...	55
Men	59
Women	50
Young	55
Middle-aged	55
Elderly	57
High income	64
Medium income	55
Low income	56

DANCER'S DEATH LEAP

Wearing a mink coat, Ruth Evelyn de Clifford Walker, 27-year-old dancer, took a taxi to the White House, Regent's Park luxury flats where she lived until recently, and went to the flat sun-bathing roof.

She spoke to nobody as she took the lift to the seventh floor and sped up the remaining few stairs.

A few minutes later she was found unconscious and terribly injured on the pavement 100 feet below. She died in hospital two hours after her admission.

IN COCHRAN SHOW.

Men at work on an Albany Street building told the police they saw Miss Walker sitting on a roof-ledge. She walked back out of sight and this led the men to think she had approached the roof-ledge merely to look over. None saw her fall.

A talented dancer, known on the stage as Ruth Pattison, Miss Walker was for a time in the C. B. Cochran Trocadero show, "Going to Town." "She was something of a mystery to the other girls," a reporter was told.

A White House employee described Miss Walker as "a very attractive brunette."

She had been a paying guest at the home of the Aldermaston, near Reading, village blacksmith, and told her landlady on Tuesday she expected to be back there.

FREUD'S NEW BOOK

In 'Moses And Monotheism' The Savant Propounds A New Theory

(BY TANGYE LEAN.)

A German book which has just appeared in Amsterdam shows that the threat of persecution still hangs over the scientific research worker as menacingly as it did in the darkest periods of history.

"For these reasons," wrote the author in 1938, "I shall not let this work be known, but that does not prevent me from writing it down. . . . . It can then lie hidden until a time comes when it can safely venture into the light or until someone who reaches the same conclusions and opinions can be told: 'There was somebody even in those dark days who thought the same as you.'"

The book is by Professor Sigmund Freud; its title, "Moses and Monotheism." The public who have been awaiting its publication for years were told that it would only appear after the author's death.

Clearly it is among Freud's most important speculative work. It suggests that Moses was not a Jew but an Egyptian follower of the Pharaoh Akhnaton, and it is from Akhnaton's sun-worship that he believes Judaism and Christianity to be derived.

THEORY OF RELIGION.

In the course of the argument Freud examines the causes of anti-Semitism, the continued existence of the Jewish race, and will offend large sections of public opinion by his whole treatment of religion, which he sees as a counterpart of neurosis in the individual.

Its power, he says, "comes from the truth it contains, only this truth is not a material truth, but an historical one."

The circumstances which have made publication possible are ironically due to Hitler.

The research and most of the writing were done several years ago in the Vienna of Dollfuss and Schuschnigg.

But these dictatorship were so closely linked with the Roman Catholic Church that an offence caused to the latter would have meant the suppression of the psychoanalytic movement whose headquarters were in Vienna.

LEFT VIENNA.

Accordingly Freud wrote his treatise and published only inoffensive extracts.

In March, 1938, came the German invasion.

"In the certainty of being pursued now not only for my beliefs but also for my 'race,' I left the city which from early childhood onwards had been my home for 78 years.

"I found," he goes on, "a warm welcome in beautiful, free, large-hearted England. . . . There were no more external restraints, or at least none from which one should shrink back.

"In the few weeks of my stay here I have received a great number of greetings from friends who were glad I was here, from people I had not met and others had no sort of connection with me. . . . .

"As well—in numbers which seemed surprising to a foreigner—letters of another kind, which were concerned about my spiritual welfare, which showed me the way of Christ and wished to enlighten me on the future of Israel.

"The good people who wrote like this cannot have known much about me," he goes on with an almost audible sigh.

"I expect when this work on Moses is published among my new fellow-countrymen I shall also lose enough of the goodwill now shown me by many others."

A translation of the original now published in Holland was due from the Hogarth Press on May 26. —"News Chronicle."

"Der Mann Moses und die Monotheistische Religion," von Sigmund Freud, Verlag Allert de Lange, Amsterdam.

PROF. JUNG RESORTS TO WITCHCRAFT

To Cure Woman Of Effect Of "Voices"

Professor Jung, eminent Zurich psychologist and opponent of Freudian theories, has a woman patient to whom he talks of witchcraft.

In a lecture to the Royal Society of Medicine, reported in the "British Medical Jounral," Professor Jung said the woman suffered from numberless "voices" all over her body.

One of these "voices" he found fairly reasonable and helpful, and tried to cultivate it, with the result that for two years now the right side of hte body had been free from "voices," while the left side remained under the domination of the unconscious.

Unfortunately, the patient was not intelligent, and he could establish a fairly good contract with her only by adopting the terminology of the early mediaeval ages and speaking of witchcraft, telling her that she was possessed by a devil, with which she quite agreed.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

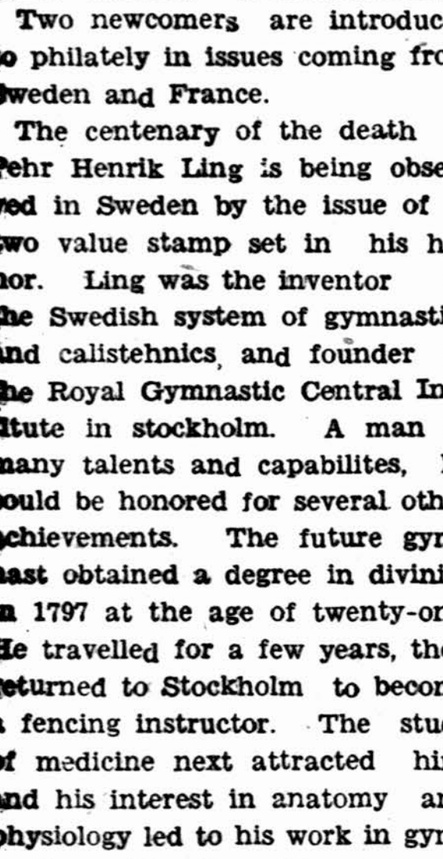
Stamp Collectors' Corner

By Muriel Nissen

THIS WEEK'S PERSONALITIES

Two newcomers are introduced to philately in issues coming from Sweden and France.

The centenary of the death of Pehr Henrik Ling is being observed in Sweden by the issue of a two value stamp set in his honor. Ling was the inventor of the Swedish system of gymnastics and calistehnics, and founder of the Royal Gymnastic Central Institute in stockholm. A man of many talents and capabilites, he could be honored for several other achievements. The future gymnast obtained a degree in divinity in 1797 at the age of twenty-one. He travelled for a few years, then returned to Stockholm to become a fencing instructor. The study of medicine next attracted him, and his interest in anatomy and physiology led to his work in gymnastics. He also achieved recognition in Swedish literary circles for his verse. Ling died on May



3rd, 1839, the date now being commemorated on the stamp. The set consists of a 5 ore and a 25 ore value, each carrying a portrait of Ling with commemorative dates.

Modern art is the field served by the new French stamp, which honors Paul Cezanne on the centenary of his birth. The adhesive has a value of 2 francs 25, and is printed in blue. The central design is a portrait of the artist against a background of the Pyrenees. A bottom panel pictures the palette and brush of his calling, with Cezanne's signature. The dates "1839-1906" also appear—the years of his birth and death.

New Stamp Of Washington

The stamp issued in honor of the 150th anniversary of Washington's first inauguration will appear on April 30th. This is the date of the anniversary, and will be so observed, even though it falls on Sunday. Present arrangements are that the New York post-office, which will serve as the place of first-day sale, will be kept open on that day.

Changes In Spain

With the fall of the Spanish loyalist government, another stamp era has come to an end, and again the advent of entirely new postage paper is expected.

Stamp issues came from the loyalists until shortly before their surrender. An especially attractive set appeared in honor of Juan de la Cierva, inventor of the gyroplane. The design consists of a portrait of the man honored and an autogiro against a background of Madrid. Values and colors were: 25 centimos, dull red; 35c, violet; 50c brown and 1 peseta light blue.

Attractive Pictorials

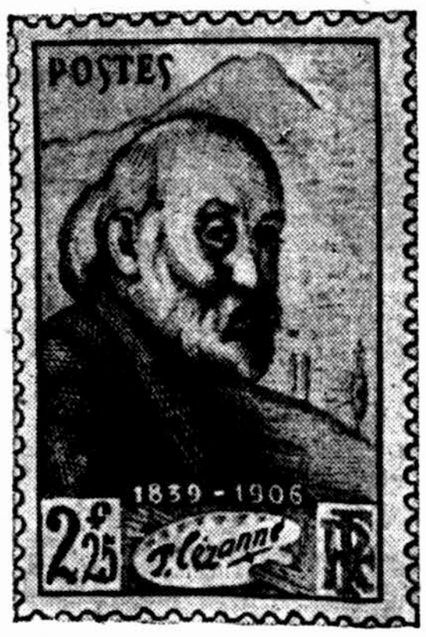
A few years ago literature issued by tourist bureaus was noted for presenting the most alluring views of foreign lands, but the distinction of being "tops" in this field is now held without a struggle by postage stamps. The new issues with their fascinating peeps at far-off places should have no trouble at all in arousing wanderlust.

The principality of Monaco extolls its natural beauties in a fifteen value issue made up of six large pictorial designs, summarized as follows: Monaco Cathedral on the 20 centimes rose, and 5 Francs greenish—blue; St. Nicholas Square 25c chocolate, 40c brown-orange and 2fr violet; the palace gates 30c green, 60c red and 20fr blue; air view of Monaco —45c magenta, 2.5fr orange-red, 10fr green; medieval tower—50c green, and 1fr gray; view of harbor and city—75c green and 3fr red-brown. A portrait of Prince Louis appears on three additional values: 70c brown, 1.25fr red, and 2.25fr ultramarine.

French Colonies Honour Fair

The decision of the French Government to have its colonies join in philatelic tribute to our New York World's Fair will swell the total number of adhesives honoring that event by considerable numbers. The colonial sets, to be issued on May 1st, will consist of a two value issue from each of twenty-four colonies. The uniform design will depict the French pavilion at the Fair.

The colonies issuing these adhesives will be: Cameroun, Dahomey, French Congo, French



Equatorial Africa, French Guinana, French Guinea, French India, French Oceanica, French Sudan, Guadeloupe, Indo-China, Inini, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauritania, New Caledonia, Niger Territory, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Somali Coast, Togo and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Japanese Items

Several new designs are being added to Japan's regular postage, consisting chiefly of Scenics. Here are the latest additions to the series: 3 sen green, hydro-electric plant in Yezo Mountains; 6s brown, Garambi Cape 8s violet Shrine at Meiji; 12s scarlet snow-capped peaks of Fujuiyama; 30s dark green Itsubushima Shrine at Tokyo; 1 yen yellow, Buddha shrine; 5y olive-green, portrait of Kamatar Fukiwara, founder of one of Japan's principal dynasties; 10y purple; plum tree in blossom.

Recent Issues

A set of airmail stamps, with a common design depicting a plane in flight above the great volcano, Chimborazo, has been issued by Equador in the following values: 1 Sucre, light brown; 2S, purple; and 5S, blue-green.

Egypt has released a postage due stamp with a value of 2 mills. The color is deep orange.

From the Portuguese colony of Mozambique comes a semi-postal set of two values picturing a mother and child. Values are: 40 centavos, green, violet, brown and black, and 40c, yellow, gray-black and black.

Stamp Teasers

1. A man named Gediminas paid an important part in the early history of what country, on whose postage paper is he portrayed?
2. What stamp set was issued in honor of a lifeboat society?
3. On what adhesive is an angel blowing a horn to summon troops?
4. A whaling vessel appears on what stamp?
5. What stamp portrays two generals who opposed each other in a famous battle?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The Hungarian lyric poet, Alexander Petofi, is pictured riding a griffin on a 1923 stamp of his native land.
2. Zwirki and Wigura, Polish aviators, made a circuit of Europe flight in 1932, for which a commemorative stamp appeared the following year.
3. "The Pitons" is a rocky formation of St. Lucia, on whose stamps you will find it pictured.
4. The various stages in the life of a silkworm are depicted on a 1930 stamp of Lebanon.
5. The kookaburra is a curious little bird who appears on Australian postage.

(COPYRIGHT.)

HUSH HUSH ABOUT "SHAMATEURISM" IN LAWN TENNIS

Dudley Warner, in "News Chronicle"

The Lawn Tennis Association announce that "there is nothing report" on Monday's council meeting, which is understood to have considered the sub-committee's investigations on "shamateurism."

Such a negative statement will lead the public to assume that, in effect, such a state of things does not exist. Is this true?

During recent months the L.T.A. have interviewed certain ranked players, asking them how they managed to compete in open tournaments, week in week out, at home and abroad. I understand that nearly all proved they were earning substantial incomes from work unconnected with the game.

This explanation appears to have satisfied Messrs. A. Gordon Ash, J. S. Lake, T. M. Mavrogordato and H. A. Sabelli, of whom the Players' expences-Committee is composed.

Yet I have known of players writing to tournament committees stipulating free travel and hotel accommodation when they sent in their entry forms. A short time ago I heard a well-known player arguing with a tournament official because the latter refused to pay for a bottle of whisky the player had had put on his hotel bill.

Two leading players were last year receiving sums reported to be £17 and £12 a week for using certain rackets. It is alleged that one player who took part in the Hard Court Championships last year wrote to a firm asking for an unlimited supply of rackets and £2 per day "for the duration". The firm is said to have replied that the player was, in its opinion, going rather close to breaking the amateur rules.

Those Prize Vouchers

The Players' Expenses Committee recently summoned two players to the L.T.A. offices where they were asked to explain how they had disposed of the prize vouchers they had won during the last 12 months, and at what hotels they had stayed for tournaments during that period.

Tournament regulation No. 7 states that money, cheques, orders for money, consumable goods and wearing apparel (other than such as is necessary for the pursuit of the game on court), or orders on shops for the same, shall not be offered, given or accepted as prizes.

Rule 32 of the L.T.A. states that an amateur player may accept from the management of any hotel, boarding house or similar establishment, a reduction of not more than 40 per cent of the usual charges, provided that the reduction is offered to all other competitors. Nothing is said about players being put up as guests of tournament officials or wealthy club members of the promoting club.

Apparently the above two players were able to account for their vouchers in a satisfactory manner.

The L.T.A. have temporarily blocked the players' path to free hospitality by forcing organisers of all tournaments to sign a certificate on which is printed the rules of amateurism.

The penalty for disobeying one of these rules will be immediate suspension of the tournament.

"Excuse me, but the wife doesn't like me to blow in the soup."

Since travel is supposed to be broadening, dieting Dotty has decided to forego her plans for a world tour.

Amazing Adventures Of Hitler's Double

I Looked So Much Like The Fuherer That Goebbels Gasped...."This Is The Man We Want"!

(By MAXMILIAN BAUER).

My name is Adolf Hitler. By this name the world knows me, and it knows me by no other name.

I desire the name I was born with to appear on my tomb. I was born Maximilian Bauer in Lower Bavaria.

In 1913 I was ialled to the colours. My regiment was with the first division that occupied Luxembourg as a protective measure.

In September, my regiment, transferred to the west, took up a strategic position along the Aisne, and after the dash to the sea was the first to enter Antwerp.

At the capture of Hartsmannswellerkopf I was wounded in the groin by shrapnel, and after being in hospital for eighteen months I did desk duty in the quartermaster's department. As a true German, I was not a Social Democrat, and after the Armistice I returned to Basle.

After collecting my share of the estate of my uncle at Nurnberg, I began to repair my fractured life in a world which had forgotten the imperative need of German leadership.

At Nice, I managed to secure work as translator for a publisher. This work included more than a little confidential translation for several minor governments, work well enough paid, but requiring the maximum of personal secrecy.

After von Hindenburg replaced the Socialist tailor as President of the Reich, Berlin again became a city in which a German could hold up his head.

Between my intermittent confidential assignments, occasionally I travelled throughout the Fatherland.

I arrived in Berlin just after noon of Saturday, January 28, 1933, and registered at the Kaiserhof, using one of the various pseudonyms that helped to conceal my movements when on assignment.

As I came out of the hotel and sauntered along, I felt that I was being shadowed.

I stopped for a moment to stare up at the huge frowning mass of the Chancellery. It was the last free moment of my life.

Suddenly I felt, pressed from behind against my ribs, under my left shoulder, that definitive touch of circular metal that speaks with unanswerable eloquence.

"Not a sound," whispered a guttural voice. "You know what happens if you make an outcry. Walk straight ahead, as if one of us, to where you will be led. Otherwise . . . ."

He bored more firmly with the pistol into my ribs.

"Why," I began to splutter my indignation—"I do not understand. It is some mistake."

THREATENED WITH DEATH

The voice came colder. "It will be easier to shoot you here, and thanks to us for it, Corporal. If you are wise, and want to be alive at dawn, you walk ahead where you are led."

And still that metal mouth bored into the ribs below my shoulder, more and more firmly.

This was on an open street in Berlin in 1933.

It seemed incredible, for all that I knew how tense conditions had become, with Bruning out and von Papen in as Chancellor; with von Papen out and von Schleicher in; with Communists and Nazis threatening a general strike; arrogant over their traffic strike which had tied up the capital; with plot and counter-plot until Hindenburg himself had barked out at his Chancellor before witnesses, "Well, General, when are you going to lead your army against me?"

But I would be more than a fool to resist. Once they had taken me wherever they wanted me, I could explain who I was and why I was here.

To my amazement, my captors—there were more than a dozen of them now—led me around the palace which I knew was occupied by the Chancellor himself, and down seven steps into a vault-like chamber.

The pistols were out in the hands of each of them now. "Strip!" commanded the leader.

"Gentlemen, there's some mistake," I began. "If you will just let me explain——"

They wouldn't listen. They stripped me and searched all my clothes and papers minutely.

Then the leader of my captors left me, saying, "Well, Corporal, I'll see you in the morning, early. His Excellency will hold an early reception for you.

GUARDED BY FOUR ARMED MEN

"You are caught this time, Adolf, for the last time," he said. He swung abruptly from me. "Lieutenant, detail four men to watch him every minute all night, with four guns covering him. I will return at six."

He left, leaving me to curse the damnable stupidity of these baboons of Berlin secret police. It was all too clear to me now.

Three times before I had been mistaken for this upstart Austrian agitator who was the head of the discredited Nazis—for so I regarded him then in my appalling ignorance—though never before to the extent of inconveniencing my plans.

They told me finally to lie down on the cot. I drowsed, I do not know for how long.

I did not wake until the room was full of officers. They placed me in their midst and marched me in upstairs to a huge room which it was easy to see was the Chancellor's study.

He was surrounded by half a dozen resplendant aides. I recognised the bald head, the broad pink face, the shrewd twinkling little eyes: His Excellency Major General Kurt von Schleicher, Chancellor of the Reich.

They placed me square before him, flanked by guards with pistols still drawn, "Excellency, here we have him."

"Well, Adolf" he studied my face, with a satisfied smile, "good morning. This is a rather early call."

"EXCELLENCY, YOU STILL THINK I AM ADOLF HITLER, TOO?"

He seated himself and beamed smilingly at me. He tapped on the floor with his right foot.

"There may be something you didn't know. Already I have the Old Man's permission to lead the Reichswehr into the streets against your Brownshirts and other Nazi traitors, and ferret you out of every rat hole in Berlin.

"But this is easier. I think I will board you at the Colombia Haus in protective custody until death."

I still stared straight at him. "You still think I am Adolf Hitler, too!"

"You are childish. But naturally!" he replied.

"And I am Adolf Hitler, you still think?" I made the message peremptory from my brain to his.

He rose from his chair, came around the great desk, and walked over until he was so close he could touch me. He stared above my eyes at my hair.

"There is a grey streak here," he said, his voice very much smaller. "Is this some trick? When did this happen?"

"This is no trick. Your police are imbeciles!"

"In God's name, who are you?" His voice was agonised.

"Maximilian Bauer of Basle, born in Bavaria. I would have told them. But they knew everything. They would not listen."

"This is some damnable trick! By God, Adolf, I'll——"

There was a peremptory knock on the door of the study. The door opened, and in strode an austere officer in a Brownshirt uniform, with battle-marred face set in a massive ball of head.

CHIEF BUTCHER OF THE NAZIS

I knew at once it was Captain Ernst Roehm, Chief of Staff of the Storm Troopers, and the closest associate of Hitler.

He flung his arm upward and forward in the old Roman salute. "Heil Hitler!" he shouted.

"General, I have the honour to inform you that at eleven-thirty last evening President von Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler Chancellor of the Reich, and Franz von Papen Vice-Chancellor.

"I regret very much to announce that your dismissal as Chancellor was announced at the same time. Thanks. Heil Hitler!"

He saluted again, and stood at attention. More and more men in brownshirts were filling the room at his back.

The general stared at him and then turned to stare more slowly his head bowed.

Captain Roehm was staring at me with startled wonder. "But, in God's name, who is this man?" His voice was curt, almost frightened.

The burly brute of a Captain in

(Continued On Page 43)

Traffic Cop: "What happened?"
"A mouse crossed right in front of the car."

The office stenog soon learns the surest way to get run over is to interrupt the boss's train of thought.

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MEASURING PUBLIC OPINION

nventor Of New "Machinery" Visits Britain

A picture of the day when machinery for measuring public opinion as an aid to democratic Government may be employed by Governments of all enlightened countries was drawn by Dr. George H. Gallup, founder of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Dr. Gallup has come to England to study the progress being made by the British Institute of Public Opinion, which employs his methods and publishes its results in the "News Chronicle."

From England he is going to Paris to see experiments being made there in opinion measurement, and also to discuss the question of taking surveys in Denmark.

"We hope eventually," Dr. Gallup told a "News Chronicle" Special Correspondent, "to be able to ask the same questions on subjects of world importance in all democratic countries and to publish the results on the same day, so that statesmen may hear the genuine voice of the nations speaking."

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Already in the United States the technique of public opinion measurement is looked upon as a new arm of Government, and several Government departments are contemplating using it for administrative purposes."

Only 37 years of age, Dr. Gallup is regarded throughout the United States as the bona-fide mouthpiece of the American people.

Quiet spoken and gentle in manner for all his 6ft. 4in., he is extremely modest of his accomplishments.

"Public opinion measurement," he insists, "is still an infant science. It is true we have predicted some 130 State elections with seldom an error of more than 3 or 4 per cent. but we don't pretend to be infallible.

INTENSITY MEASURE.

"We are continually experimenting and trying to improve our technique. Recently we have been trying out ways of not merely showing trends in public opinion, but in measuring the intensity of opinion."

Dr. Gallup thinks that people in America are inclined to put too much faith in the science. On the other hand he feels that in England the public is still unduly sceptical.

"My advice to English people," he said, "is not to scoff at the efforts of the British Institute of Public Opinion, but to study the results and reserve their judgment."

Recently Dr. Gallup set out on a sentimental journey. He is on his way to visit Netherbury, near Dorchester, whence his English ancestors came.

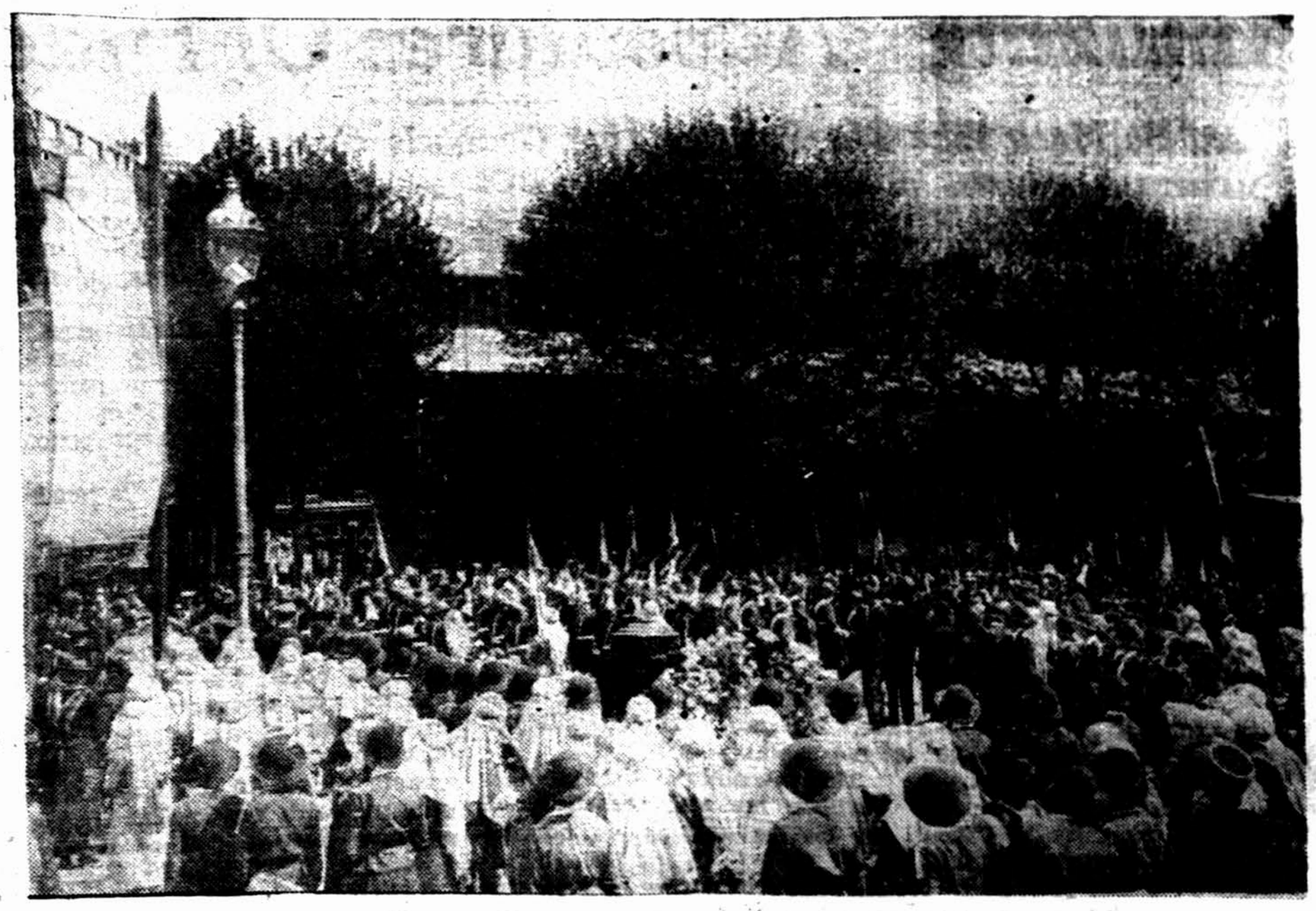
FOUGHT INDIANS.

In 1640 John Gollup—that is how the English branch of the family still spells its name—a sea captain, sailed to America and took part in a battle with Indians in Boston Harbour and finally founded the American side of the family in Massachusetts.

On his last visit to Netherbury in 1932 Dr. Gallup found an ancient inn sign of the Gollup Arms, the local inn, which he proudly carried back to America with him.

Mrs. Gallup, who is accompanying her husband, has two objects—to visit the Caledonian Market and as many antique shops as possible.

So futuristic in feeling is the New York World's Fair no one had to have a brain storm creating its slogan "The World of To-morrow."



France celebrated the Joan of Arc Festival last month. The ceremonies in Rouen where the "Maid of Orleans" was burnt to death were especially impressive, the flame of commemoration being rekindled by Mr. William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to Paris. On left is the banner of Joan of Arc.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO MODERN HORRORS

German Scientist's Book Gives Open Instructions In Bomb-making, Poison-Gas Manufacture, etc.

LONDON, (By Mail).

An amazing book, printed in Germany and published in this country last week, gives complete instructions on how to make poison gas, incendiary bombs and other horrors of modern chemical warfare for the price of a few shillings, and with the simple equipment found in any school laboratory or home workshop.

The title of the book, which is priced 7s. 6d., is "School Experiments in Warfare Chemistry". The author is Dr. W. Kintoff, a German, well-known for his researches into chemical warfare.

Any schoolboy, Irish malcontent, or saboteur can learn from the 144 pages of this slim, paper-covered work how to make Thermite, the ingredient of the most terrible of all incendiary bombs, Phosgene. Chlorine and tear-gas such as was used last week to panic the audiences of two Liverpool cinemas

The book is published in England by the Massie Publishing Co. Ltd., of Chanvcery-lane London, W. C. 2.

When a reporter called at this address, Mr. P. J. Paine, the publisher, said two alterations had been made in the book since review copies were issued to the Press a few days ago.

The word "school" has been dropped from the title, and the volume has been re-priced at 7s. 6d., for a cloth-bound edition, and 6s. 6d for paper covered copies.

Mr. Paine explained: "We felt the use of the word 'school' in the title might limit the book's sale.

"People other than teachers may be interested in it.

"The book was originally written by Dr. Kintoff in 1935. It has been brought right up to date."

Mr. Paine refused to disclose what payment was being made to the author.

He continued: "I have to be careful about what I say to you, in case we upset the German people concerned, so please exercise great discretion.

"The reason the book is printed in Germany is that it was a German book to start with.

"NOT DANGEROUS"

"This is not the only book on warfare chemistry that has been published, and I do not consider it dangerous. It does not, for example, give directions for making mustard gas".

Mr. Paine added that he was not a German, and had never been to Germany.

One section of the book starts with the obvious assertion, "Breathing is the essential condition of life", and then gives instructions for experiments which will bring about its rapid cessation.

Of Phosgene it says: "The affected person often fails to notice its effect...after a few hours, if not treated by a doctor, it may possibly prove fatal".

Under the heading, Eye Irritants, are directions for making tear gas.

Not more than two or three elementary ingredients are required, and the apparatus consists merely of ordinary test tubes, a laboratory gas-burner, and a flask.

The same simplicity marks the manufacture of Thermite bombs.

Two powders, which almost any chemist will supply for a few coppers, will, when mixed according to the directions given, constitute a bomb which will cause untold fire damage.

Brief details are given at the end of each chapter for antidoes for gas poisoning and the extinguishing of bombs.

"The book has no connection with A.R.P." the publishers state.

BLIND-FROM-BIRTH, BARRISTER

LONDON, (By Mail).

Blind from birth, 40-year-old Mr. Edwin H. Boyce decided nine years ago to read for the Bar.

This week he was called to the Bar after passing his finals with second class honours awarded to 20 out of 203 candidates.

Volunteer workers set many law volumes in Braille for Mr. Boyce, while his wife, Mrs. Ethel Boyce, with sighted friends, spent hours reading to him aloud.

Several times each law term Mr. Boyce travelled to Lincoln's Inn to attend the dinners. During his studies he continued to visit 190 blind people in Chesterfield and district, teaching them to read and write Braille and to practise crafts which help them to earn a livelihood.

At the age of 22 he took an arts degree at Durham University. He intends to practise in Chesterfield.

A TAILOR'S assistant approached his boss and asked for a rise.

"Now, my boy", said the tailor, kindly, "I vant you should consider it. If I pay you twenty-five shillings, dat's five shillings more each week. For each month, dat's one pound. In von year you have £12 more than vot you are getting now. In ten years, you have £120—in fifty years—in fifty years"—his voice rose to a scream—"I'm bankrupt!"

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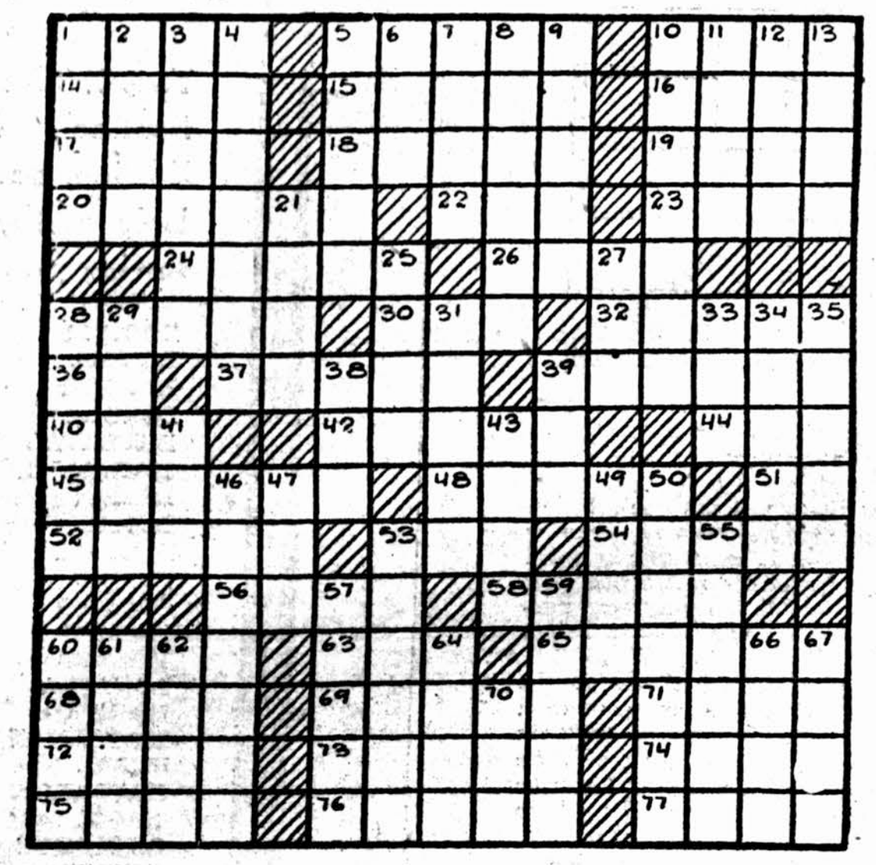
Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Marshes
5—Gush out
10—Carpenter's tools
14—Dash
15—Province of Abyssinia
16—Algonquian Indian
17—Pen-name of Charles Lamb
18—Poetic for Arabia
19—Cheer
20—Persian governor
22—Spanish article
23—High
24—What great actress played often opposite Henry Irving: —— Terry?
26—Of what state was Brigham Young the first governor?
28—What is another name for Chosen?
30—Bird
32—Crownlike head ornament
36—Part of "to be"
37—Who was the Roman goddess of groves and the moon?
39—What Russian leader pushed through the first Five-Year Plan?
40—Sound made by sheep
42—Word appearing in the Psalms
44—Cushion
45—Tatar militia
48—Foe
51—Symbol for neon
52—Lips
53—Masculine name
54—Malt kilns
56—Animal
58—What river joins the Seine four miles above Paris?
60—Who was the inventor of the sewing machine?
63—Lubricate
65—Entertain sumptuously
68—Winged
69—Let blood
71—Russian ruler
72—Spanish town
73—Exalt the spirits of
74—What was the first name of the novelist who wrote "Miss Lulu Bett"?
75—Paradise
76—Burdened
77—Goals



VERTICAL

1—Insects
2—Bulging earthen pot
3—Covering for the ankle
4—Involved in knots
5—Form
6—Established value
7—Russian river
8—What is the capital of New Guinea
9—Secret meeting
10—What name was given by the Greeks to the vast region north and east of the Caspian and Black Seas?
11—Plane surface
12—In good health
13—Barter
21—Mountains in Turkestan
25—Not any
27—Siamese coin
28—What is the capital of Afghanistan?
29—What is the largest city of Nebraska?
31—Part of Great Britain
33—Lofty mountain
34—Smiling
35—In what mountain system is the world's highest active volcano?
38—Beast of burden
39—Personal pronoun
41—White linen vestment
43—Kingdom of Indo-China
46—Accessory plane
47—Negative vote
49—Who wrote "Utopia"?
50—What river is called the Girdle of China?
53—Armpit
55—Division of the year
57—Who invented dynamite?
59—English forest
60—Possess
61—Fetid
62—Carry on
64—Guide
66—Territory
67—Periods
70—Suffix for medical words

Word Diamond

```
    -
  - t -
- e - e -
  - e -
    -
```

Can you complete this word diamond with only two letters of the alphabet?

Solution:

```
    t
  n e t
t e n e t
  t e n
    t
```

Hot Tea

HERE is another of Lewis Carroll's doublets.

How can you make *tea hot* in five steps?

Answer: TEA; ten; ton; tot; HOT.

A Riddle

WHAT occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and once in a man's life?

Answer: The letter M.

Buried Animals

L X N U O O I I E E E C N N H W
F R R P O W

CAN you find the three legendary animals lost in this tangle of letters?

Solution: Unicorn; Phoenix; Werewolf.

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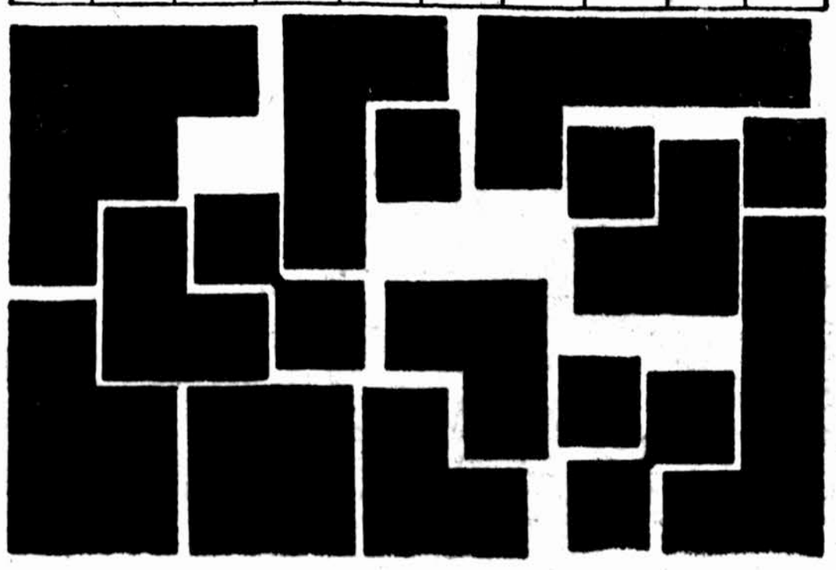
Here's a Five Minute Poser

Read the Balloons and Then Figure Out Just How Much Mr. H. Is Going to Lose If He Trades in His Old Car

LOOK HONEY! ONLY $150. LET'S BUY IT.
OH YEAH? THAT CROOK SOLD US THE WRECK WE NOW HAVE FOR $65. ALL WE'VE DONE IS PAY REPAIR BILLS ON IT
EVEN AT THAT, I'LL STILL BE OUT ½ OF THE PRICE OF THE FIRST CAR, AND ⅓ THE REPAIR BILL.
I'LL SHOW YOU I'M A FAIR MAN, MR HASSENFEFFER, I'LL SWAP CARS WITH YOU, THAT WILL MAKE UP YOUR LOSSES.

Can You Solve This Black-Out Puzzle?

A	R	R	E	W	R	E	S	T	S
W	E	I	D	N	O	D	T	O	W
A	R	M	I	S	A	I	D	N	A
L	E	A	T	H	E	I	R	A	N
L	A	G	S	A	T	N	E	R	S
R	D	E	A	L	M	A	S	O	N
D	I	A	L	M	E	O	N	D	E
E	D	N	O	A	L	S	O	L	D
R	E	A	D	E	T	L	S	H	E



CUT out the black shapes at the foot of the drawing and lay them upon the lettered squares so as to "black-out" certain of the letters. All the black forms must be placed on the lettered squares without overlapping or going over the margin. The object is to arrange them in such positions that the visible letters will spell a word in each horizontal and vertical row. There must be just one word in each row and no surplus letters.

(For Solutions See Page 47.)

Numerical Tale

Can you change this numerical tale into fiction?

After eating a 9, 7, 4, the traveller took his 2, 3, 6, which was painted 8, 5, 1, and mounting the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, resumed his journey.

Solution: The key-word is dromedary

Arithmetical

How can you add one to nine and make it twenty?

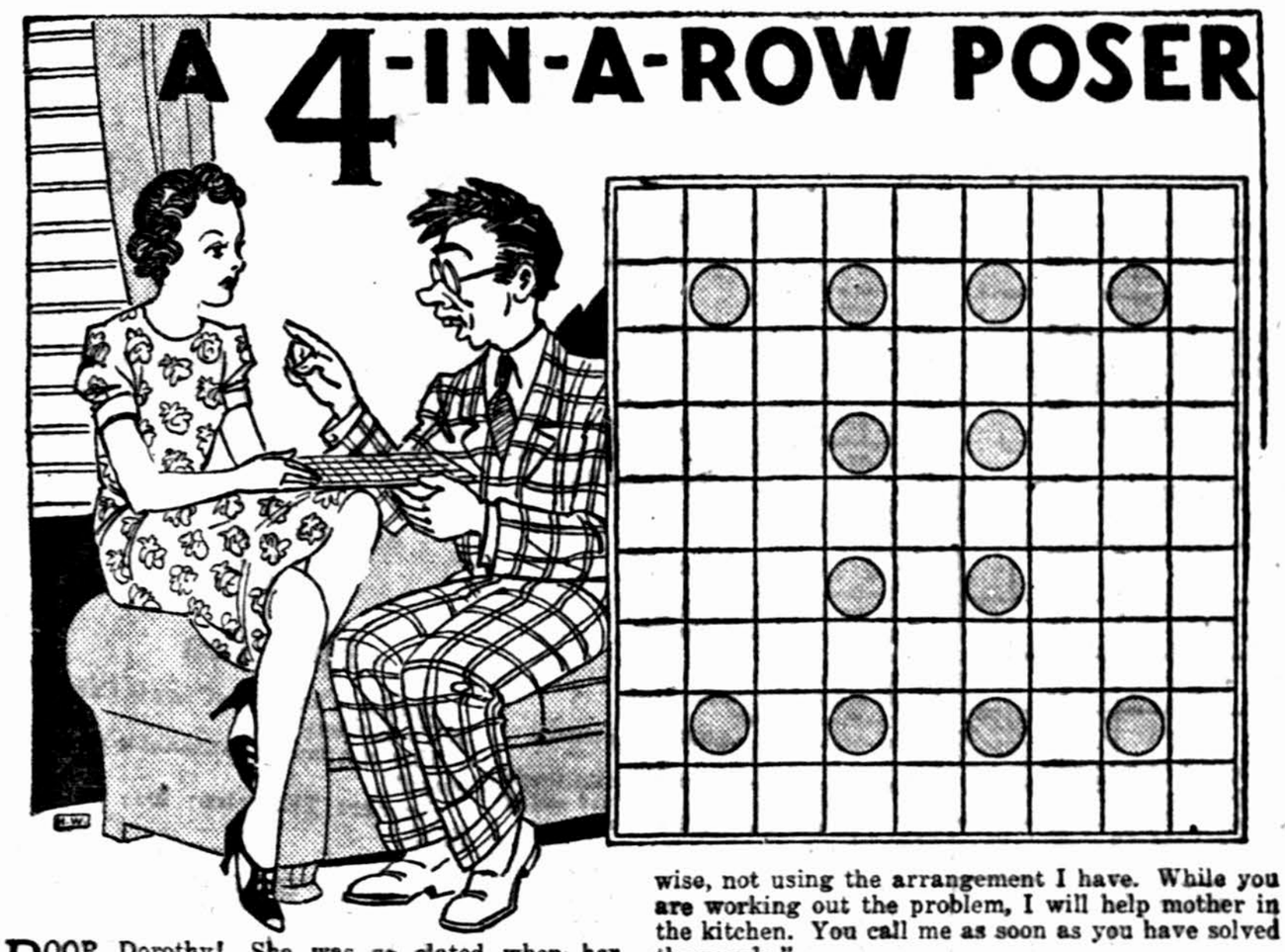
Solution: Take IX—cross the I, and make your XX.

The Spendthrift

Why is the letter y like a young spendthrift?

Answer: Because it makes you pay.

A 4-IN-A-ROW POSER



POOR Dorothy! She was so elated when her mother telephoned that her cousin had dropped in on a visit. Of course, Dorothy had taken it for granted that the cousin was the handsome officer in the navy. Dorothy had forgotten that she had another cousin, a certain Ephraim, in the hinterland. Imagine her chagrin, when she came home to find Ephraim sitting on the parlor settee.

Dorothy racked her brain for an excuse to quit Ephraim's company. Then her boring relative suggested a game of checkers. Though Dorothy insisted she did not know how to play and did not wish to learn, she said she knew a good checker puzzle.

"Look," said Dorothy, "I have arranged these checkers in six rows of four. See if you can do likewise, not using the arrangement I have. While you are working out the problem, I will help mother in the kitchen. You call me as soon as you have solved the puzzle."

Dorothy thought that there was but one solution to her problem. Knowing that Ephraim would never acknowledge that a girl could do something he could not, she expected him to spend the rest of his visit bending over the checkerboard. Dorothy was mistaken, however, for it was not five minutes before Ephraim called that he had a solution.

In the drawing the checkers are shown in the positions Dorothy placed them. Can you move each checker to a neighboring square so as to have six rows of four? Do not move all the checkers in the same direction, for, in that case, you would still be using the original formation, merely shifting it to one side.

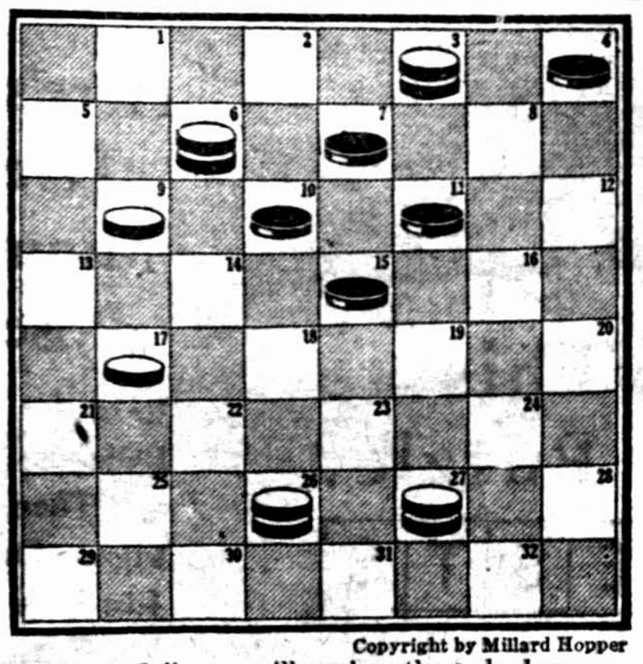
Black Wins; But How?

By Millard Hopper, the Checker King

BEFORE considering today's checker problem, suppose we tell you something about the game of checkers. Checkers took a firm foothold in America in the early part of the last century. By the year 1850 almost every general store in the small country towns had its inverted cracker barrel with the squared-off top around which the local checker experts and the visiting drummers played many a bitterly contested game.

With the development of the printing art, books began to appear and news of the championship matches found its way across the continent. In 1860 an eminent player, Henry Spayth, of Buffalo, wrote and published "The American Checker Player," a work of 300 pages containing 1700 checker problems and games. Several years later, Robert Yates, of Brooklyn, N. Y., appeared on the checker horizon and was acclaimed the greatest living checker player. He defeated James Wyllie, "the Herd Laddie" of Great Britain, in a match for the championship of the world.

Now, getting back to today's problem, how would you like it if six big fellows crowded around you and warned you that they were going to lick you? No doubt you would feel the same as Black in this checker setting; ready to fight. It doesn't look as though Black will have a chance but if you study the moves carefully you will see how the underdog comes through with a stunning blow and wipes his White opponent off the board.



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Black is to move and win in two moves. On the board as arranged Black is moving down and White up.

(For Solutions See Page 47)

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Billboard Acrostic

CAN you complete this sign by writing a three-letter word in each horizontal row, using the letters in the actress's name? It is not very difficult as there are many words that can be used. After you have done this, see if you can make up a similar sign with your own name.

A President Puzzle

I am composed of fourteen letters. My 1 and 10 is an article; my 3, 4, and 7 is an animal; my 8, 12, 6, and 13 is a kind of bread; my 5, 9, and 7 is a pronoun; my 11, 12, 3, and 14 is a kind of grain; my 2, 6, 3, and 10 is a building. My whole is the name of a President of the United States. Can you solve me?

Answer: Abraham Lincoln.

Spell It

WHAT can you make of one p, one i, four a's, two r's, two s s and two l's?

Answer: Sarsaparilla.

Name Composer

MY first must grace a legal deed,
With its companion, firm and red;
Its help in marriage, too, they need,
Before the blessing can be said.
My second half a hundred is,
If in the shortest way you spell;
You soon must guess me after this,
I may as well the secret tell.
My whole, by his celestial strains
Bears the rapt soul to worlds above;
The Great Creator's power proclaims,
And tells of the Redeemer's love.

Who am I?

Answer: Hand-el.

Change One Letter

THE English language contains one word which is universally considered a preventive of harm; change a certain letter in it and you make it an act of cruelty. Can you find the word?

Answer: Prescription; proscription.

Simple Division

WHAT is the number which can be divided by 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, leaving, in each case, a remainder of 1, and by 7, without a remainder?

Solution: 301.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

When you are over-joyed, you can hardly speak! Is that not so with you? At least with me it is so.....

I was over-joyed and therefore silent at the Children's Gathering held at Baroda On Sunday, May 21, when I went there with a representative group of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari workers and children.

Our party comprised of Sjt. Satish Desai, a Gujarati; Sjt. Mohan Nadkarni, a Dakshani; Miss Veerbai Diwan, a Parsee; Miss Sheila Motwane, a Sindhi; Miss Kamla Verma, a Punjabi; Mr. M. Jacob, a Jew; and myself (and to what country, nationality and religion do I belong?)—Indeed, Balkan-ji-Bari is a great Brotherhood, knowing no distinctions of caste, creed or colour!

Even as I was silent at Baroda, so do I feel like keeping mum to-day. How shall I describe so many good things that our hosts did there for us! While I am writing this, my joy is renewed.. And how shall I thank them?

Start For Baroda

WE left this place by Delhi Ex- on Saturday, May 20, from Bombay Central Station, at 10-15 p.m.—by Third Class, of course. The train was full, so we had no enough place to sleep. Children however rested all right. And the elders had a wink of sleep now and then by turns.

When we arrived at Baroda on Sunday morning, our friends were there at the station to receive us. Most of us had never seen each other, yet the tie of Balkan-ji-Bari was there, and we met like brothers and sisters.

Round The Place

AFTER TAKING bath, breakfast, etc., we went to see round Baroda. We visited the Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya first. They have good spacious ground and buildings there, and the girls, besides school education, are given physical training in this institution.

We are thankful to the Secretary and Principal of the Vidyalaya who very kindly showed us the institution. They felt like inviting the All-India Children's Gathering at Baroda some time. Well, about that we shall see later on.

Then we went to the Public Park. There you would see our beast-brethren under the enclosures of barbed wires. They seem to have been accustomed to that kind of life. On the way we also saw the Museum, Kirti Mandir, High Court and other magnificent buildings.

Children's Ice-Cream Party

IT WAS time for our lunch now. And after finishing that, we met a group of local workers and children with whom we made intimate friendships. Some children, under the leadership of Bro. Niranjan Trivedi, very kindly invited us to an ice-cream party. Although we were quite full, yet how could we refuse their loving invitation?

After finishing ice-cream, we went and saw Laxmi Vilas—the Palace of the Maharajah. I am sure, our children liked it very much going from one apartment to another. They had even the luxury of sitting on the sofas and sleeping on the cots there—just a momentary luxury!

THE REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF THE BOMBAY BALKAN-JI-BARI: (From left to right)—A Jew (Mr. M. Jacob); a Punjabee (Miss Kamala Verma); a Parsee (Miss Veerbai Diwan, Jt. Secretary); a Gujarati (Syt. Satish Desai, General Secretary); a Sindhi (Miss Sheila Motwane) and a Dakshini (Mr. Mohan Nadkarni); who went with Dada to pay a visit to the Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari.

A Huge Gathering

WHEN we returned, children and their parents had gathered in large numbers in the Narsinhji Pole Hall, where a meeting was held under the presidentship of Seth Goverdhandas Ranchhoddas Modi. All around one saw enthusiastic, gleaming faces of children.

After a Prayer song and a Garba dance, Sjt. Krishnalal Jhaveri introduced to the audience Sjt. Satish Bhai Desai, General Secretary of the All-Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari, who in turn introduced to them the rest of us.

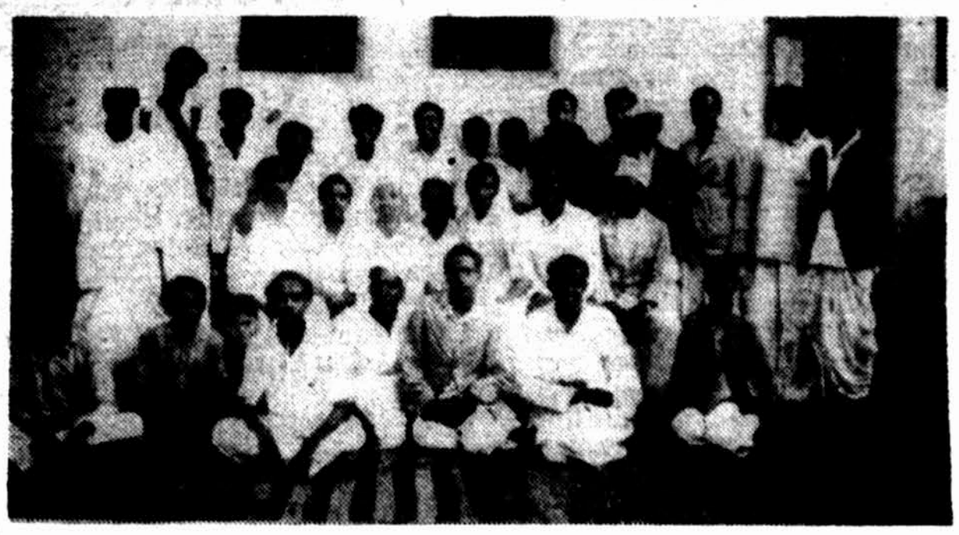
Then a report of the activities of the local Vidyarthi Mandal and Shishu Mandal was read out in English by Sjt. Ochhavlal P. Shah and in Gujarati by Sjt. Krishnalal Jhaveri. (The report in detail appears elsewhere). What nice work they are doing!

Speeches On Our Movement

WE were then invited to make speeches. I spoke a few words in Hindi expressing my great joy. Satish Bhai spoke in Gujarati explaining the work and activities of Balkan-ji-Bari. And Mohan Nadkarni spoke in English describing the utility and purpose of our movement.

Sjt. Chimanlal P. Shah, President of the Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari then spoke at full length as to how this children's organisation had inspired him and his various friends and how through it we could make girls and boys useful citizens, to serve our Motherland on the right lines.

Sjt. Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai, a well-known Gujarati author also spoke. He expressed that he had been closely watching the Balkan-ji-Bari movement, and was sure that it filled a great need of the country. He wished the children to join it in large numbers and avail of its useful programme.



WORKERS OF THE BARODA BALKAN-JI-BARI: Amongst them are seated Messrs. Jhaveri, Shah, Trivedi, Parekh and others.

Interesting Programme

AFTER THE speeches a programme of songs by a child and mimicries by Bro. Hasmukh Parekh was gone through. They were very much appreciated by one and all. Sheila, from our party, also gave a song and a recitation. Then the President, Seth Goverdhandas Modi concluded the meeting with his remarks, appreciating the work fully.

At the end Sjt. Satish Bhai thanked our hosts for all the kindness they had shown us and accorded to them an invitation to visit Bombay at their earliest. Then, after light refreshments, and a Garba Dance,—the burden of its song was "Please Visit Us Again"—and finally the "Vande Mataram", the gathering came to a close.

Visit To Harijans

THEN WE went in the open ground, where children played games. And after that we visited the Harijan children, who also very kindly showed us some of their games. At night again, after finishing dinner, we went at the top of the house, where our friends sang to us nice folk songs. What a treat it was!

Now we came to the station to come back to Bombay. And there also parties after parties of children and workers came to see us off. Sjt. Krishnal Jhaveri, his sister, Bro. Manubhai Trivedi and many others had come. And the last one to see us safely accommodated in the train was Sjt. Ramanlal Shah, Editor of the "Bal Jivan".

Back To Bombay

IN THE train, while I began to think of our Baroda friends, I was so much impressed by the kindness every one of them had shown us that I simply did not know, and do not know even at the present moment of writing this letter, how to thank them all, and whom in particular I should thank by name: I said the same thing even to Bro. Krishnalal, when I wrote to him a letter of our safe arrival here.

Such a happy time we had there—and such happy memories we have brought with us here—that we shall be able to show our gratitude to our Baroda friends only when they come here..... I am quite certain that the Balkan-ji-Bari Centre at Baroda is going to be a strong one, and indeed an exemplary one to many of our branches all over the country. May God bless them to pursue their path without hindrances!

Birthday Greetings

I HAVE pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose

(Continued On Page 44)

Boys of the Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari.

Girls of the Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari

HEAVEN FOR SALE!

Super-Salesmanship Of Polish Priest

The height of impudence is hardly reached (writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") by the sales mentioned in your recent paragraph on "super-salesmen." In Nov. 1936, a Polish priest was arrested in Bessarabia for selling seats in Heaven. He had a map of Heaven on his desk with allotments portioned out, all neatly numbered; and his clients were mostly simple-minded peasants—women generally—who came to his house and trustingly selected and paid for favourable plots on the map. For there were plots 'and' plots. The places which were "near God" cost double the price of the average situation, those near the Archangel Gabriel were also very expensive, and the ordinary places were sold for a sum equal to a couple of English pounds. Before the fraud was discovered and stopped the priest had disposed of some two hundred places, many of the peasant customers having sold their last cow to secure a place.

An Estate On The Moon

Almost equal to that superlative example of salesmanship was the disposal, also to Polish peasants, of "valuable land" on the moon. Some years ago a well-to-do peasant in Warsaw heard two men discussing emigration to America. One of them disparaged this as out of date. The moon, he said, was the thing to concentrate on now, and he declared that soon it would be next great paradise for really ambitious emigrants. The peasant thereupon pricked up his ears and drank in some tall tales about airships and projectiles making trips to the moon. It seemed the planet had already been reached and found to be rich in gold and silver mines. The peasant joined in the discussion and learned that the tale-teller was a mining engineer.

Presently the peasant, well and truly hooked, was offering the engineer large sums for small portions of land on the moon which were to make him a millionaire. A contract was drawn up, cash exchanged, and a good many drinks taken to seal the bond. Next morning the peasant woke up to find the vendors missing and his hopes of being a moon-millionaire a subject only for laughter in the city.

A Dictatorship Defined

A group of Frenchmen were talking politics. "And how would you describe a dictatorship?" asked one.

Several people proffered definitions which did not seem very concise or apt. Then up spoke a little fellow in the corner of the cafe: "It is a system of government," said he, "where everything that isn't forbidden is obligatory."

41,000 Million Dollars Spent On Armaments Race

(Continued From Page 13)

a wicker ball with a bell inside it, two teams of blind men played in a cricket match at Adelaide, Australia, recently.

A soldier has been sent tox-prison for three months by the military tribunals in Paris for desertion from his regiment because he was stage-struck.

He was Isac Jedwob, who informed the tribunal that he had been offered an engagement in the colonies in a play "that would be good propaganda for the French Government."

"The Irishman wants to meet you in the most amicable way—"but he starts by taking off his coat!" so said Mr. Logan, the Irishman M. P. in the House of Commons during Conscription debate.

An advertisement in the "Times".

"Tom.- Go ahead, my boy. I will arrange that your patriotism shall not affect your prospects.—P. W."

—TO DIE FOR ONE'S COUNTRY!

Want A Funk-Hole?

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—Only £7,500—An advertisement in the "Times".

In addition to boycotting German newspapers, the Poles have now decided to refrain from buying Munich and Pilsen beer.

It hardly seems conceivable that the Fuehrer will tolerate this latest act of mad, ruthless aggression.

An optimist is he who thinks he can stand on a street corner and jangle coins in his pocket without having several hats thrust at him.

TOOTHPICK PUZZLE

Dentists recommend toothpicks—to do puzzles with, and here is an old timer that we have picked out for you. Do not stop us, if you have heard it before, for the chances are that you have forgotten how it works, and you may find yourself in the position of the man who, having stumped his friends with a poser, finds that he cannot solve it himself.

Examine the drawing closely and you will observe that the young lady is in a square composed of 16 toothpicks. Make a similar square of picks on the table. Now see if you can shift ten of the toothpicks, so as to convert the single square into two squares. This is not so hard, but, if you think you are good, try to convert the two squares into three squares by shifting four of the toothpicks.

Do not look at the answer until you have solved the puzzle.

POETIC PAMELA HAS A LAZZ DAY

It is a lazy day at Pamela's. The folks are at the movies, the 'phone has been silent and there is no commotion on the street. Even nephew Donald has been so quiet that, as Pamela sleepily comments, something should be done about it:

"Since you have been such a good boy,
And did not once your aunt annoy,
All afternoon, you shall partake,
Of a..... Make no mistake.
Go to the dresser near the door,
Where you will find in the second.....
A box of candy tied in blue
Carefully, the strings undo,
Take all the caramels that you see,
But leave the chocolate creams for me."

The two missing words in the above verses are reversals of each other. Spell the first word backwards and you will have the second word.

(For Solution see Page 47)

ABORIGINAL RIDDLES

"You Bite It, It Bites You"

The following riddles current among the Igorot, an aboriginal tribe inhabiting the Philippine Islands, are given by a writer in the "Philippine Magazine":—

There are ten brothers. Each one has only half of a hat on.—FINGERS.

What is this? It is a person whose head is that of a horse while its wings are made of bamboo.—LOCUST.

I have a well in a hidden place that never gets dirty.—COCONUT.

House of a captain, it can't be cleaned.—BAMBOO.

I kiss you and you kiss me. I will be happy, but you will die.—A SNAIL EATEN, (sucked out of its shell).

I plant it in the evening, I harvest it the next morning.—FISH TRAP.

What are those three houses facing each other that cannot be burned?—POT STONES ON A HEARTH.

If I am alone you are afraid; if we are are very many you are not.—BRIDGE MADE OF BAMBOOS.

What cogon (grass) region that is very near can you not see?—EYEBROW.

Someone living is pressing the dead. The dead is pressing another one alive.—MAN RIDING A HORSE WITH A SADDLE.

If you push it, it is a house; if you pull it, it is a tube.—UMBRELLA.

What did God create whose two ends are wet, but the middle is dry?—MORNING, NOON, EVENING.

There are two boats, but only one creature is inside both of them.—SHOES.

There is a couple. The father never saw the children.—SUN, MOON, AND STARS.

You bite it, it bites you.—PEPPER.

The mentally sketchy girl friend wonders why it is said the voice of Spring is bright and gay when everybody's feeling indifferent to the world in general.

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Amazing Adventures Of Hitler's Double

(Continued From Page 37)

charge of me saluted. "He was arrested loitering in front of the palace last evening.

"You, who are you?" Roehm ripped out.

"I am Maximilian Bauer. I strolled out from the Kaiserhof for the breath of air, and these men——".

He caught me by both shoulders, and pushed his fingers into my flesh, shaking me as if to make sure I was real.

"Did no one ever tell you that you are the living image of der Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, the saviour of Germany, his Excellency the new Chancellor?"

"I am under arrest," I explained with quiet indignation, "because these imbeciles took me for Herr Hitler. I was about to be sentenced to Colombia Haus for protective custody until death, for the same mistake."

"Good", said Roehm. "That is over. You come with me .... Good day, General!"

He swung around abruptly, and marched out. I followed, flanked with guards as before.

Captain Roehm led me finally to an anteroom of the Chancellery.

With a sly smile on his full strained lips he said, "If you will be so good as to remain here with two of my men. I shall return in brief time."

He was back in less than a quarter of an hour, accompanied by four men. Who they were I knew at once without being told.

This huge moving hill of fat with the sour killer's face must be Captain Hermann Goring, Bavarian like myself, chief butcher of the movement—he who had in 1923, at the Beer Hall Putsch, ordered his Brownishirts to crush in the skulls of their opponents with rifle butts.

I did not know then that he had already been named Reichsminister without portfolio, and Prussian Minister of the Interior, giving him control of the Prussian police.

This sick-eyed little vulture, stumping in on his club foot, with the hideous, bitter face, must be Dr. Goebbels, the vindictive little schemer, hated within the party almost as much as without.

This keen-eyed, portly man with the salt and pepper hair must be the Junker convert, Erik von Arnheim.

The fourth man, with a thug's face and licking, caressing eyes, I found out later was General Edmund Heines, the tyrant of Silesia.

"Gentlemen," said Captain Roehm with a triumphant gesture, "may I present to you Maximilian Bauer, of Basle. And what do you say now?"

They were staring at me as if I were the maddest freak of all.

The great ox Goring waddled powerfully over, grunting his amazement. He rubbed harshly down my cheek, he poked me abruptly in the chest, he squeezed my biceps, he even bent over to scrutinise my legs and my shoes.

Heines came up more softly and felt me as fully, but his touches lingered more.

AN OFFER I DARE NOT REFUSE

Dr. Goebbels, the sick-eyed little vulture, walked around me, measuring, appraising; and midway of this a vacant look blanked out his face, as if already he was off on some distant, shrewd scheme,

Von Arnheim simply stood and stared, obviously flabbergasted.

"Ach ja," boomed Goring. "He is all you say. For a moment, Captain, I thought you must be pulling my leg, and it was he himself. Such a fantastic likeness! Any time we use him, the world will never know the difference!"

"Here", General Heines stroked my hair down farther over my left eye, "we darken it a little. Then—perfect!"

"I'd swear it was his twin," said Arnheim. "His identical twin."

Goebbels accepted it more easily. "It is providence. And we will need him! Captain, you have found a treasure."

He raised a slight, imperative hand. "We have work for you, Herr Bauer. Difficult work. Interesting and dangerous work. Yet it will be paid, for in proportion to its difficult nature. You are free to accept it?"

"Well, Captain, I am not without work now. How long will this assignment of yours continue?"

"UNTIL YOU DIE." GORING STARED AT ME WITH SINISTER SATISFACTION.

"—Of old age," Goebbels amended swiftly. "It is a career for you, a well-paid career for you. It will be of incalculable service for the Party, for the Fatherland."

I grew restless. "But, gentlemen, you have not yet told me what the precise nature of this work is," I reminded them.

"Even the voice, yes," nodded Goring, evidently satisfied at last.

"YOU WILL BE THE FUHRER!"

"Der Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, was last night appointed Chancellor of the Deutsches Reich," began Goebbels importantly. "Though we go in as a minority party in the Cabinet, with only three seats, we will be the majority party soon enough——".

"—The only party.', snapped Goring.

Goebbels nodded. "That too, soon enough. You have been told that you resemble the Leader? It may astonish you, my friend, to know that your unconscious resemblance to the Leader may have actually saved his life, his liberty, and the success of the coup-d'etat that made him Chancellor.

"The work," in his huge sonorous voice, so strange from so small and deformed a creature, "will be to BE Adolf Hitler from now on, whenever we call upon you.

"To make public appearances for him. To ride in processions for him. To be his substitute, his double, in other words, as we use doubles for stars in the cinema."

"The pay?" I hazarded.

Goebbels studied me, a sneer warping his face. "What is the most you have made, in any one year?"

There is no harm in a lie in a good cause. I named a figure with a deprecating shrug.

"Say ten times that, to start with," said this astounding little gargoyle, in his excitement stumping on his club foot up and down the room. "You accept?"

"You accept," Goring's chin shot out belligerently, "or you disappear, for good, this time. You resemble him too much, my friend, for your health, or his, or ours."

"—To begin with, you said?" I temporised.

"God in Heaven, man, it is not money that matters, now! You will be a member of the household of the greatest man on earth to-day." An exalted note swept into his tone and submerged all casualness.

"You will associate with him daily, hourly, until his tiniest mannerism is yours. You will take part in world events that you do not dream of, in history as we write it, in the future as we make it, and that will end by seeing Germany where she rightfully belongs—the one power in Europe, the major power in the world.

"You none other, will take part in all this! Do you hesitate still?"

"No!" I cried out, beginning to thrill for the first time to what all this might mean. "No. Gentlemen, I accept."

"Good, Adolf". His fiery eyes seemed to burn through me. "From now on, henceforth and forever, Maximilian Bauer is forgotten. He has died conveniently."

A sardonic smirk appeared on his emaciated face. "From now on, henceforth and forever, you are Adolf Hitler, every moment of your life.

"And now, gentlemen", his bright eyes again were almost fanatical, "I go to bring him in. That pier-glass mirror will serve well for what I have to do. But have our new Adolf behind the screen until I am ready."

I heard movements in the room near the great mirror. Then came the suave silky voice, a little more excited now. "Now"! it ordered.

I stepped out. I saw a sixth man, who looked strangely like me, standing in front of the pier glass, his eyes blindfolded by a handkerchief. He was my height, he was slim as I, there was the same sallow tint to his complexion. It was the Nazi leader, the new Chancellor—Adolph Hitler himself!

Without a word, with satanic glee in their eyes, they had me placed beside him. Suddenly the handkerchief covering his eyes was whipped off.

I stared with startled eyes at my own veritable eyes staring back at me from another face in the mirror—only, more piercing, more brilliantly blazing, more inflexible.

I BEGIN MY LIFE AS "DOUBLE"

His hand moved falteringly up, I swear to cross himself; then it froze rigidly at his side. He walked slowly around me, studying every angle of my face, my body.

"You are older than I", he said finally, nodding his head with a little perturbed satisfaction. His voice shook a trifle.

"A dash of hair-dye", suggested Goebbels swiftly. "and you will forget which is yourself, Herr Hitler".

"It will double their problem". Hitler nodded with shrewd satisfaction.

"From now on, Little Adolf—," he smiled with swift brilliance, like a sun pushing away sullen clouds, "you are my assistant, my body-guard, my confidential substitute, my unworthier I, Good!

"I will teach you to live intelligently", continued the Leader. "No more smoking. No drinking. Alcohol ferments the food in the stomach; it is a bad poison.

"You will eat as I eat, think as I think, speak as I speak. When he is with me, as a body-guard—— You will find some easy way to let him stay near me, always in disguise, except when we are this group, or when he is needed."

SO BEGAN MY NEW AND FANTASTIC LIFE.

—"The Sunday Chronicle."

Nothing washes up an emotional storm like a flood of tears.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 41)

birthdays come from 1st to 10th June 1939:—

1. Sis. Fehmida Shah
2. Bro. Ghansham Mani
3. Bro. Rasiklal Kora
4. Bro. Jaising Pardeshi
5. Bro. Shripad Jewatkar
6. Bro. T. Chahukuttan
7. Bro. Weerkant Nagarkar
8. Sis. Mohini Desai
9. Sis. Sarla Sohoni
10. Sis. Daisy Prim
11. Bro. Manubhai Shah
12. Sis. Dina Buchia
13. Sis. Indira Thakore
14. Bro. Mani Contractor
15. Bro. N. M. Rao
16. Sis. Suman Virkar
17. Bro. A. T. Bombaywalla.

Will the above, on this happy occasion of their birthday, remember their needy brothers and sisters, and send whatever they can, for the Poor Children's Fund, to. Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay....Nothing too small, nothing too big; all donations and contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Report Of The Vidyarthi Mandal

WORTHY PRESIDENT. Dear Dada. Revered Guests. Brothers and Sisters,

I am ordered to give you a short account of the activities of the Shishu Mandal as well as the Vidyarthi Mandal.

First of all I shall say something about the goal, ideal and activities of the Vidyarthi Mandal and then shall dwell upon those of the Shishu Mandal. It has been nearly four years since this Mandal came into existence.

One fine morning it took its birth at the inspiration of Com. Rasiklal P. Shah who is an enthusiastic social worker. When he settled here in Baroda after his release from the imprisonment in C. D. movement of 1932, he saw the necessity and importance of forming a union of the grown-up students who were otherwise wasting their energies after idle talks and useless gossips.

Its Aims And Objects

ITS AIM and object is to attain physical, mental, and moral development of these young minds and to bring them in touch with the burning problems of the day, the social evils and customs that have sapped the very life and vitals of our society, so that they can think for themselves and find a way out of them. Keeping these views in mind our activities are divided in three parts.

(1) Playing games and attending gymnasiums,

(2) Organising debates, discussions and paper-reading. Occasional lectures by good public men whom we can approach.

(3) Touring in the neighbouring villages with a view to study the conditions of the people, their naked poverty and ignorance.

It is not possible to dwell at length on every thing in this short report and in the limited time that is at my disposal. So I shall mention only a few subjects that we discussed to give you an idea:—

(1) The importance of wearing khaddar,

(2) The evils of our marriage system

(3) The temples as a drain on our national wealth,

(4) The aim and ideal of true education,

(5) Untouchability—a curse on Hinduism, and so on.

The Mandal has arranged the following tours up. to now:—(1) Chhayapuri. (2) Ajwa. (3) Dabka. (4) Surpaneshvar. (5) Bhadrah. —the last being a trip on cycle to attend the Praja Mandal Session of the Baroda State. These tours have very good impression on the students.

A Scheme To Supply Books

THE MANDAL has adopted a scheme to supply books to the students studying from Std. I to Std. VII. Nearly forty students take advantage of it. By the scheme they have to return the books after their annual examination is over, and ask for books for the new year.

First Aid To Patients

THE MANDAL has received small donations specially to buy and preserve instruments of first aid to patient, such as ice-bags, hot water-bags thermometers, urine-pots, feeding cups, bed pans, etc., to help the needy without any distinction. More than 50 persons take advantage of these instruments every year.

Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari

NOW I come to the activities of the Shishu Mandal. The Shishu Mandal was organised only a few months ago. This does not mean that we forgot children during all these years, although our main attention was attached to the grown-up students. But then we came to know the work of Balkan-ji-Bari.

We were in search of young student who could command the confidence of these young ones. We have found such persons in Bro. Manuprasad Trivedi and Bro. Balubhai. The aim of the Mandal is to entertain the students, to bring them together so that they can meet one another, tell stories, play games, have innocent free discussions on subjects of their own choice, sing, go for a walk, and make merry, and thus be away from the dirty and filthy atmosphere.

A Small Library

WE are conducting a small library for the children. We are getting help from the

Hem Lata Ram.

State. Sjt. Umedbhai Patel who is Asst. Curator of the State Libraries is very kind and sympathetic to us. He gives every possible help and suggestions. Thus we are taking advantage of the scheme of the travelling library of the State.

The children who took advantage of this library were 35 in the beginning but their number has swelled to about 250. The books circulated amongst them number about 2,000. The State has uptil now supplied us with about 500 books.

Duty Of The Parents

WITH due reverence to the parents, I am pained to state that they are very indifferent to the cause of the children. They do not even care to know where their sons and

Shanta Gandhi.

daughters go, what they do, and in what type of atmosphere they live in.

We spend after all for these activities nearly Rs. 100 per year very economically. For meeting our finances we have to depend on the goodwill of certain sympathisers, who help us readily and for that we are grateful to them. Otherwise we have no regular source of income. But we do not mind it. We are confident that if our work is good we shall get money anyhow.

I have mentioned all these things only to let you know, where we are and where we work and how we work. There is no shame in doing it. In spite of all these difficulties I may humbly submit that, but for the ever-burning zeal of Bro. K. C. Zaveri and the hearty co-operation and sympathy of his father Sjt. Chhaganlal Zaveri, our activities would have suffered a great deal. When I say this I mean no disrespect to other elders who help us in their own sympathetic way. I have already expressed our deep gratitude towards them and hope to get more and more help from them in future.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

On the Baroda Bridge.

Shri Shivaji's Statue

Strange Love Of A Refugee

kind of love. The disparity of our ages was too great. She could, perhaps be able to give me some kind of sincere friendship, and perhaps, a friendship more respectful than warm, but never love. I wanted love and not any cold type of friendship and that could never be mine. There are few young women, who can bridge the difference of years, who can see the man, the personality without the body, the soul without age. It is natural, for love in the young is most often merely an answer to the call of Nature for reproduction—however well disguised, that strong and secret call be, by the idealisms of love and the ideals of the generation they live in. The body plays a great part and only in a few, the mind matures enough to be able to separate the body from the personality. That comes only later, and to some never. In this case, even with such a mind as Nora has, I could not expect it, because she said that she loved another. I realised and despaired, for I had no hope nor ground for hope. Besides, even if brought up as she has been she did have the courage to overcome convention and scruple, it would need for her a great sacrifice placed at the altar of a love that would be as high, in the circumstances, as that of Abelard and Heloise. Could I accept such a sacrifice from one I love so well?

From that day, it was more and more difficult to meet her and never was there a chance to talk to her for long, and never except in a crowd. Not that I would have pressed my hopeless suit again, but she took care, never to give me a chance if I had wanted to do so. Once again I sought a big job in a distant seaport town, but when I got it, again I was unable to tear myself away from Nora. I know it was foolish, but now it was too late. I felt I could not work and live so far away from her, without any chance of seeing her every now and then. Was it weakness? Would you blame a starving man if he snatch at food, sometimes, when hunger became unbearable?

Sometimes for many days I did not see her, then I hit on a way of seeing her. I knew the time when she went home and the route she took and I would watch her go by from hidden place, for I was proud and did not want her to know that I could not live without seeing her, besides she might have taken offence.

I Lose My Temper

One day I took courage and met her. After that I used to meet her at least once a week. I had to be careful, because often she did not seem to pleased to see me. So it went on for some weeks.

One day when I met her I offered her some sweets. She generally protested against any gift that I had to offer, however small. Perhaps she wanted to emphasize that she cared so little for me that she objected to anything I gave her. Perhaps, she did not want to recognise even a state of friendship. This day too, she protested and took it only when I forced it on her. Then laughingly in joke I made the unfortunate remark: "Is it your policy, first to refuse everything I give you then to take it?" She seemed to stare at my remark and not to take it as a joke.

A few days after when I met her, again I offered her some sweets. She emphatically refused it. It seemed so unnecessary, and nervous as I was, due to some great disappointment that day, that I lost my temper,

(Continued From Page 14)

crushed the sweets beneath my heels and walked away.

Not long after there was a show down. Indignantly she told me that she wanted nothing from me. Forbid my giving her anything. That she had nothing to give me, more than just "intellectual companionship". She scrupulously avoided the word "friendship." That she would drop me if I wanted anything else or more. That she was determined to marry the man to whom she was unofficially engaged. She stabbed mercilessly, anywhere, everywhere. I smiled through it all and accepted anything she offered, the only thing offered was "intellectual companionship." I knew she was fighting against me and strengthening her loyalty to the man she had resolved to marry. I felt sad for her, for I know that probably she will never marry that man—through no fault of hers, because her love to him is a mother love, the protective love of one stronger for one weaker and simpler.

Her love for him had been born of pity and fed on opposition. It is a strange psychological phenomenon that women in such cases create circumstances to make the weak lover appear strong and dominant and themselves weak and submissive, even conjure up a fear for the man, a fear that can be dissipated at a moment's notice. They plan the future and beg for a fulfilment because the man has not the imagination to plan and while they beg they know that they themselves must be the driving and the executive force and not the man. They even place themselves in such circumstances and boldly commit such indiscretions that it becomes for themselves an impossibility to back out. Even were Nora in a calm moment to excise all sentiment from her reasoning, as she does where I am concerned, and see the whole situation as others see it, she would not have the courage to break away. There would be many other considerations in her mind to force her decision to carry out the programme of marriage.

First her sense of loyalty would rebel against the act; but if she fully realised the consequences, it would be stubbornness not loyalty. Let me reason this all out, because there must be others trapped by circumstances similar to mine. The man has scarcely any education while she is a graduate. He has not the culture to meet the refinement of her feelings, high ideals and ambitions. The man is impressionable and weak. It is but human nature that the adoration and the pride that he now feels in her superiority will turn into resentment before many years pass, because he will not be able to understand her. His very weakness and impressionability will transform him into a tyrant. He may now agree and yield to anything and promise anything; but lover's promises and pledges are like those of politicians, meant to achieve a purpose and forgotten when the object has been gained.

Again in her divine pity and kindliness, she will think that she will give him intolerable pain to break off, remembering all the tender associations and passages of love that attend any courtship, ever to be remembered by the woman, but soon to be forgotten by the man, unless he be one of high calibre and culture, for such alone is sensitive enough to feel what a woman does about such things. And in the acute feeling of the near future she will not be far-sighted enough to see that she will in the years to come, not only involve herself and him in sorrow, but the progeny of the union in the atmosphere of an unhappy home. She may think that she has committed herself too far; but there is no commitment big enough to justify the unhappiness of the years to follow in which the very man that she wishes to make happy, must suffer. There is no folly or indiscretion that can act as an inhibition to a wise course. And when so much and so many are concerned, no one has the right to a chance, for that is only selfishness. Even if she saw all

(Contiuned On Page 46)

"I thought I would never get rid of my cold!"

I TRIED ALMOST EVERYTHING WITHOUT SUCCESS, AND FINALLY ASKED MY DOCTOR WHAT TO DO
HE PRESCRIBED MISTOL—SAYING HE ALWAYS RECOMMENDED IT AS A SAFE TREATMENT FOR COLDS
THE MOMENT I BEGAN USING MISTOL I COULD FEEL ITS SOOTHING EFFECT!
IT IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED THE CONGESTION IN MY HEAD AND OPENED UP MY CLOGGED NASAL PASSAGES
WHAT A RELIEF!
AT LAST, I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!
Mistol

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start.

● Mistol is also ideal for nasal hygiene. It cleanses and soothes the nasal passages, and helps you avoid grippe, sore throat and other contagious ailments. If you suffer from catarrh, sinus, stuffed-up head or smoker's throat, Mistol will give you immediate relief. Use Mistol regularly and enjoy nasal hygiene. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Ramana Maharishi

(Continued From Page 1)

jects and by continually meditating on God, man ultimately receives the proper light which dispels the mist of Maya and shows in the self, the Brahman. There, his own self gets immersed in the Supreme self; he loses his individuality, and perceive no difference between his own self and the pure Absolute Being. This is the state of Mukti or Final Release.

The Swami by his own life and intimate talks gives the tired and weary souls rest and comfort, and draws them into the peace and vision that are his own. An atmosphere of majesty, serenity and peace prevails in the vicinity of his presence. His personality leaves on us the impression of a perfectly organised spiritual unity in which there are no discordant elements. He seems to say "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy-laden; and I will give you rest."

STRANGE LOVE OF A REFUGEE

(Continued From Page 45)

this clearly and the wisdom of it all, she would not have the heart and the courage to break away from him.

I Want Only Her Happiness

Calm, cold analysis is not possible by the woman in such a courtship, because she does most of the speaking and the boredom of the irksome silences of an unequal companionship is covered up by the excitement of propinquity and factual contact usual in courtship. The man plays the physical part. It is not a courtship of mind wooing mind by beauty of concept, sweetness of thought, harmony of ideals and silences pregnant with intense and unexpressed understanding and the pleasure of the intelligent and affectionate companionship of equals.

How long will physical caresses serve the purpose of dissipating the effects of inequality in the long years of married life? But in such a courtship when a pleasurable physical excitement whiles away the hours of companionship and passes for love, instead of an elation of the mind caused by the approach of two equal intellects and souls the senses do not permit any cold analysis.

Did she have even the wisdom and the courage to stop the course of this courtship,—which to others appears ludicrous—and the slow and steady march to an unequal union, what good is it to me? It changes my position not in the least. She does not love me. She looks on me with a regard, slightly deeper than one given to a casual friendship. I do not for a moment forget that. Further, I realise that even if by a miracle, she wanted to love me, she would not dare to do so. However, when I think of her future, I do not hold myself in the picture. I am not lovable, not fine or great enough for such a marvellous love. I want only her happiness.

But what am I to do now? Perhaps, it would be best for me to go away somewhere far from her. That is not possible as I have shown before. Once she went away and I did not see her for nearly three weeks. During that time I was a Robot and lived automatically without interest or thought in the things I did, oppressed by a sense of loss and loneliness. Again for a few days I went away from her on business, but all the success I achieved, was drowned in longing for Nora and unhappiness in not being near her. I have will power enough to force myself to think and work, but there is no will power in Man to compel one's self to be happy. Happiness is not dependent on will power. Once more I find myself plunged into a cold and hopeless world. I can perhaps find surcease only in hard and ceaseless work, remaining near her in the hope of serving her in some way, at some time and snatching a few moments of happiness in her company. What else can I do?

I have written all this to give outlet to my feelings, so hurt by that stormy showdown. It is useless going to God; because He must have known and He must have permitted the stabs and the blows, so I turn to my own kind, the great flock of humans all over the world that read your publication—unknown they are to me but I know that all have in them a feeling heart, just like mine. It is their verdict I seek, a verdict that will ever remain unknown to me, but this I know, that however severely they may judge me, they will not condemn me wholly for my sufferings of many years—will plead for me.....

(THE END).

A Columbus Puzzle

Who was it crossed the ocean blue
'Way back in Fourteen ninety two?
Who sold her jewels, so they say,
To start these three ships on their way?

Find Christopher Columbus, Queen Isabella of Spain, and two members of the crew. They are hidden somewhere in the above picture puzzle.

True or False?

A man said "I lie." Did he lie, or did he tell the truth?

Answer: If he told the truth, he lied; if he lied, he told the truth.

Word Change

CAN you make a word of three syllables out of a word of one syllable by the insertion of a single letter?

Answer: The addition of A makes ARE into A-RE-A.

Hidden Proverb

a a e e g g h i l l m n n n o o o o r s s s t t

CAN you find the proverb hidden in these letters?

Answer: A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaid.

The Famous Pandit and his

7 WONDERS

THE PEOPLES PANACEA

"AMRITDHARA" is acclaimed as a panacea by millions of people in India. The magical name that inspires faith and reliance, has 38 years reputation behind it and now Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, the discoverer of the famous remedy, presents Amritdhara in its seven compound forms to meet the demand of the modern public - - -

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Healthy skin

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Amritdhara Soap

Lozenges.

6 Specially prepared for children, to derive benefit of Amritdhara by eating sweet Lozenges. Price Ans -/4/-

Amritdhara Lozenges

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7. For checking serious infections that make gums tender, spongy and keeping teeth clean and bright. Price Rs. 1/4/-

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Inside An Operating Theatre

surgeon's list. I found it rather surprising. I always imagined that two operations at the most made up a morning's work. There were five on this list. It began with the gall-bladder removal I had just witnessed, went on to an appendix, and included a mastoid. Would I like to see the mastoid operation? It was particularly interesting. Well, for my part I would have been quite content with what I had already seen, but I finally agreed.

Mastoid Operation

Back in the warm theatre we went through the same preliminaries. Sterilised masks, caps and gown were donned, the business of scrubbing up repeated.

Then I saw the nurse carrying in two fearful-looking instruments. They had the shape and form of an ordinary mallet and a medium-sized chisel, but they were made of highly polished steel. I could not for the life of me imagine that they had any place in modern surgery.

Ten minutes later I saw their purpose. An incision had been made behind the ear and the bone exposed. Certain parts of of it were diseased. Taking up the chisel and mallet the surgeon carefully pressed the lever of the operating table which brought the patient's head well up. Then he adjusted the edge of the chisel with absolute precision on the bone, and began to tap. Tiny fragments came away. There was a little parring of the head. Little noise.

Suddenly and unexpectedly came drama of the first order. I saw no change of expression on the face of the anaesthetist. He just made a sign to the surgeon. Nurses closed in, the hypodermic syringe was plunged home. The patient's pulse had fluttered and almost stopped.

They waited. Somehow I felt relief from the pause. That gentle tapping at the patient's skull

(Continued from Page 3.)

had begun to unnerve me.

Two minutes later it began again. The patient's pulse was normal once more. Despite the sudden interruption the operation went through quite successfully.

Diathermic Knife

Back in the rest room I expressed a desire to see the modern diathermic knife in operation. My surgeon friend said I would have to wait until the afternoon for that. There was nothing on the morning list which justified its use.

I waited, and it proved my undoing. They were removing a tumour from the occipital lobe of the brain. They made a long incision in the scalp, flapped that backed and then removed part of the skull-bone.

The patient, this time, was lying on a special electrode. Nearby stood a high-frequency diathermic set with its tuning knobs carefully adjusted. The surgeon took up the hair-fine pencil connetced to the set and steadied himself above the patient. The pencil was a delicate electrode which contacted the high frequencies passing through the patients's body from the other electrode upon which he lay. The effect of this contact was to part any flesh or tissue.

It all smacked rather of the magician. This tall, strange cabinet with its array of valves and wires, the different indicaters glowing red and green, the gowned and masked surgeon. But behind it is an established medical fact. Every tissue has a natural electrical potential of its own and if you apply sufficient current of the same frequency, that tissue can be cut or destroyed.

As the surgeon applies the hair-fine point, the tissues of the brain bloodlessly divided. Each cell as it was broken was automatically sealed again by the heat.

Overdone And Done

I waited for nearly a minute before I came aware of a sudden dizziness. There was a human brain still living, being pierced by this powerful needle..... The face beneath it I had seen was rather lovely.....Supposing I..... Supposing.....

I had a sudden conviction that I was going to be sick. Before I realised it a nurse was at my side, escorting me away.

Later, my surgeon friend told me I had rather overdone it. I had tried to crowd too much into one day. I asked if I could come again. No, he was afraid it had needed all his persuasion to get permission for just one visit.

Outside the hospital that day I felt it was good to be able to walk freely down the roadway. Modern surgery is cetainly a miracle, and the patient need have no fear. But I prefer not to be the patient.

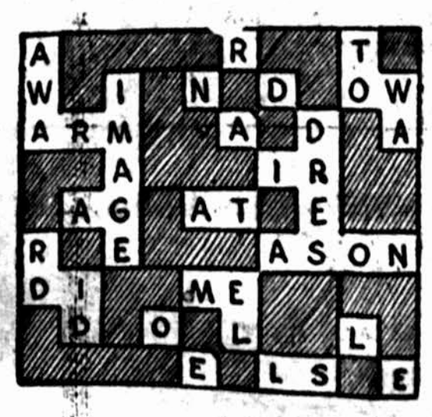
SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Five-Minute Poser: Had Mr. Hassenfeffer given the first car away for nothing, his loss would have been one-half the car price and two-thirds the repair bill. This shows that one-half the car price and two-thirds the repair bill amount to dol 150.00. One-half the price of the first car would be dol 32.50. Subtracting the amount from dol 150.00, we obtain dol 117.50, which is two-thirds of the repair bill. Hence one-third of the repair bill would be one-half of this, or dol 58.75. Adding dol 32.50 to this sum, we find that Mr. Hassenfeffer's loss, after swapping cars, was dol 91.25.

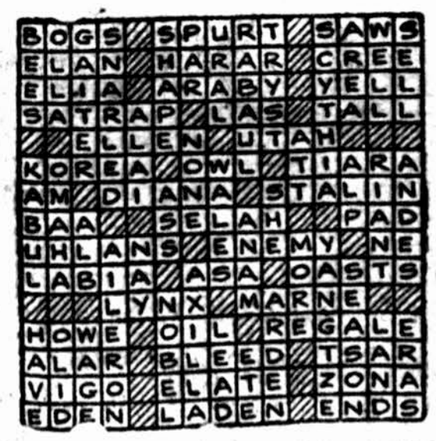
Checker Problem: Black moves 4 to 8 and white jumps 3 to 12. Black now swings his mean checker from 11 to 16 and, after 12 to 19, lands 15 to 31. Then comes the follow-up blow after white goes 6 to 15.

Poetic Pamela: Reward, drawer.

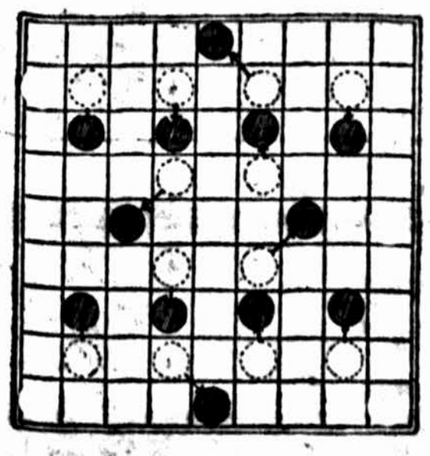
Billboard Acrostic: The answer is Nor, Ore, Ram, Man, Ash, Sea, Her, Era, Are, Roe, Ear, Raw.



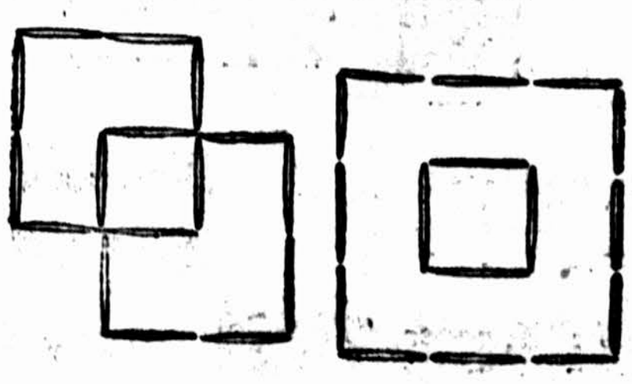
Black-out Puzzle.



Crossword Puzzle.



Four in a Row.



Toothpick Puzzle.

Every sip of SANATOGEN is a sip of HEALTH

Convalescence after malaria, fever and other serious illness is often a long and difficult process. But weakness can be quickly overcome. Take Sanatogen! All the elements for building up the strength of blood and nerve cells are contained in Sanatogen. Even those whose digestive systems are disturbed can take it with the utmost confidence. Sanatogen enriches and revitalizes the blood, strengthens the nerves, brings back in an amazingly short time your former health and vigour. After a short course of Sanatogen you feel you have taken on a new lease of life.

"I have found Sanatogen really marvellous. Sanatogen is a boon to those who are run-down. I shall always keep this wonderful tonic and restorative beside me."
Mr. I. H. N., B. India.

SANATOGEN
THE TRUE TONIC FOOD.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores

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If you want to test FREE the skill of Asia's best known Astrologer send your Name, Address and Date of Birth Clearly Written to Pundit Tabore and he will send you an Astral Interpretation of your life Free of Charge. GEORGE MACKAY of New York believes that Tabore is possessed with some sort of second sight, Hundreds of similar glowing tributes have come to him from Europe, America and all parts of the World.

Business, Finances, Friends, Love Affairs, Travels, Lotteries, etc. are among the subjects dealt with in his Horoscopes. His work is awakening a new interest in a very old science because his advice has helped his followers to avoid mistakes and achieve their worthy ambitions. All work for which Tabore receives money is on the basis of full refund of money in case of dissatisfaction No personal interviews. No money required, but if you like send 4 annas stamps for postage clerical etc., expenses. Address:—PUNDIT TABORE (Dept. 311-A), Upper Forjet St, Bombay VII.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"ARE you fond of toffee?" asked the little fellow of a lady who was assisting at a party.

"No, thank you, my dear."

"Then will you look after these caramels for me?"

* * * *

"MARY," inquired the lady of the house, suspiciously, "did you wash this fish before you baked it?"

And Mary replied: "What's the use of washing a fish that has been in the water all his life?"

* * * *

MINISTER (to elder)—"Then you don't think I practise what I preach?"

Elder—"No, sir. You've been preachin' on the subject of resignation for two years, an' you havena resigned yet."

* * * *

"HANDS UP", said the teacher, "those who would like to go to Heaven." Every child put up a hand but one, and he, a puir wee Scots laddie, sat glum and still. "Haud up yer hand!" whispered his brother, nudging him sharply, "you're no gaun the noo!"

* * * *

THE lady stopped to admire a child being carried by its father.

"My, my", she gushed, "what a beautiful baby!"

"Beautiful baby?" replied the father. "Lady, you should see his picture!"

* * * *

LADY Pupil (after smash up): "Do I need much more before I am able to drive?"

Dejected Instructor: "About a dozen more."

Lady Pupil: "Lessons?"

Dejected Instructor: "No, cars."

* * * *

SHE: "Are you doing anything for that cold of yours?"

He: "I sneeze whenever it wants me to."

* * *

FIRST Student: "I see you're getting better marks lately. How's that?"

Second Student: "My dad's on a trip so I do all my work myself."

* * * *

DOCTOR: "Your eye looks bad. I see signs of liver trouble or anaemia, and I fear chronic nervous affection."

* * * *

PATIENT: "Look at my other eye, Doc. That one is glass."

* * * *

GROVER: "How would you classify a telephone girl? Is hers a business or a profession?"

Dolphus: "Neither. It's a calling."

TO judge by the epitaphs we've read, most of the really nice people are dead.

* * * *

"YOU look positively beautiful to-night."

"Oh, you flatterer!"

"No, it's true. I had to look twice before I recognized you."

* * *

"WHAT a wonderful painter Rubens was!" remarked paterfamilias at an art gallery.

"Yes," assented his wife—"it is said of him that he could change a laughing face into a sad one by a single stroke."

"Oh," said their small boy, "that's nothing! My teacher can do that!"

* * * *

AN Oriental shopkeeper, being in great financial trouble, went to a specialist in burglary and arson

"Would you like to have a fire?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "I prefer a burglary. In the first place it is cleaner. In the second place, if the insurance company won't pay, you've still got our goods."

* * * *

"HAVE you noticed one odd thing about blunt people?"

"No, what?"

"They are the ones who generally come to the point?"

"SPOUTER says all the proposed ways to increase the purchasing power of the masses are so much foolishness."

"Is he an authority on purchasing power?"

"No, but he is an authority on foolishness."

* * * *

THE tramp knocked at the door of the cottage, and when it was opened, he said:

"Two years ago, lady, you did me a good turn and gave me a square meal. I've never forgotten it. Now one good turn deserves another, and I've come to ask you for that other good turn."

* * * *

"MEN don't romance about their ages."

"Ah, you can't get away from bald facts."

* * * *

OPERA Star: "Yes, 20 long years I have sung in ze Metropolitan."

Admirer: "Hm-m, you musta known Madame Butterfly when she was only a caterpillar."

* * * *

A newly created father received the news in a telegram: "Hazel gave birth to a six-pound girl this morning." On the slip was a sticker reading: "When you want a boy, call Western Union."

A tramp had been admitted to the casual ward of an English workhouse late one evening, and the following morning he duly appeared before the master.

"Have you taken a bath this morning?" was the first question he was asked.

"No, sir," answered the man in astonishment, "is there one missing?"

* * * *

THE sexton had been laying the new carpet on the pulpit platform, and had left a number of tacks scattered on the floor.

"See here, James," said the parson, "what do you suppose would happen if I stepped on one of those tacks right in the middle of my sermon?"

"Well, sir," replied the sexton, "I reckon there'd be one point you wouldn't linger on."

* * * *

ON his way to work, he stopped and turned against the wind to light his pipe.

He walked on and soon, somewhat to his surprise, found he was home again.

"My!" he exclaimed, knocking out his pipe, "that was a quick shift!"

The angler decided to rise very early. As he walked along the main street he heard the village clock strike five.

Our Humorist At Large

First Charlady: "I ses to 'im—I ses, you either start sharpening your pencils in the waste-paper basket or I 'ands in my resignation.

"My wife won't stop talking of her first husband."

"That's nothing. Mine won't stop talking about her next!"

"Now take this 'ere European business. Sometimes I gets an idea that there's things going on that we 'uns know nothing about."

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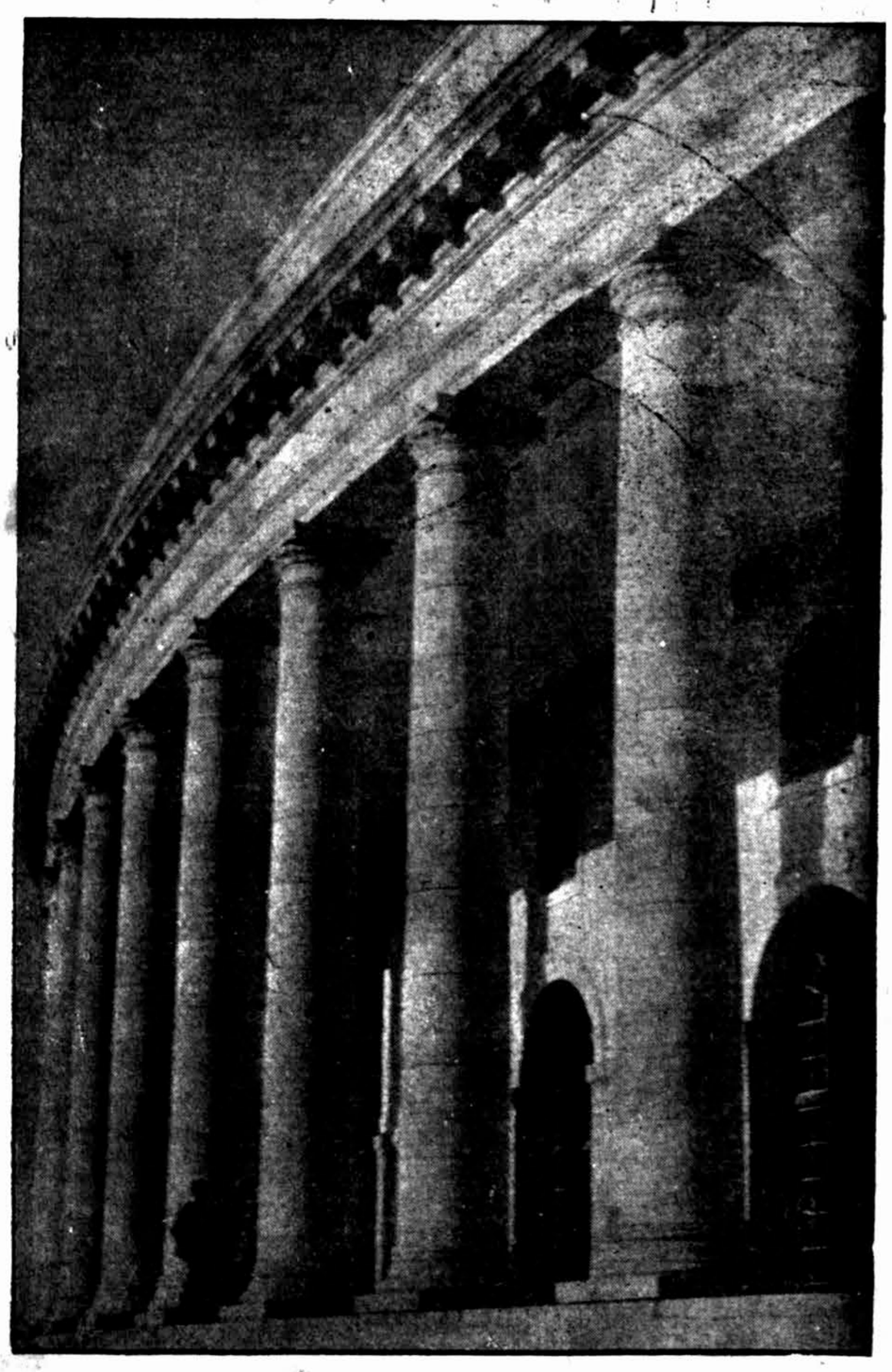
RADHAPUJA

(Photo—Abdulla Fazulbhoy Technical Institute).

PILLARS



(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

SUNNY SMILES

(Photo by P. T. Sheshadri).

HEAVE HO!

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

"MOTHER WAS FED UP"

(Photo P. P. A.)

SIESTA

(Photo by Boman Chothia).

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